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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL,
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The Daily Commercial.

The Ratification Meeting.

The Union citizens of Allegheny County gave in their adhesion to the nomination of LINCOLN and JOHNSON, for President and Vice President of the United States, on Saturday night, in the Second Street Park, and the meeting was a grand affair. Unfortunately, Parson BROWNLOW did not arrive, and the expectations of some, perhaps, were disappointed. But the enthusiasm of the assembled thousands was so expressive as to warrant the belief that the resolve that Allegheny County would give a larger majority than any other district in the country would be most certainly fulfilled. We do not remember a campaign to have been more auspiciously inaugurated, and the friends of freedom have much cause for congratulation in the demonstration of Saturday night.

Late News Items.

The last English papers received, give an account of the launch of the largest *steel* vessel ever built. She is doubtless intended to be used in running the blockade of the rebel ports and is eighteen hundred tons register, two hundred and eighty-one feet long, fifty-six feet beam, and engines of three hundred and fifty horse power. When fully loaded she draws eight feet six inches of water, and will stow a large cargo for a vessel of this class. She is a paddle steamer, and very strongly built of cast steel. She is named for a Confederate officer, Colonel Lamb, a friend of the captain, whose name is sta ed to be Leokwood.

A dinner was given by the owners, after the launch, to a large company, at which speeches were made and sentiments offered. Some of the speakers enlarged on the superiority of steel, as compared with iron built ships.

The Chairman, Mr. V. W. Jones, proposed that they should drink the health of a person whom England had learned to admire, and whom they were learning to admire more and more every day. They saw him at the head of a nation striving for right against might; and they sincerely desired that President Davis would enjoy the benefits and the fruits of his labors at the head, as he was, of the Confederate States. (Applause.) Long might he [President Davis) live, and might they all see the day when there would be less discord among the North and the South abroad, and see also the Confederate States taking their proper position among the nations of the world. He begged to propose "The health of President Davis." [Cheers.]

The toast was drank with much enthusiasm.

The United States Sloop-of-War Ticonderoga sailed from Boston on Tuesday last, bound South.

The Washington letter to the Boston *Traveller* of the 17th says: It is asserted by General Grant's friends here that he has not changed his original plans, and that it never was his intention to attack Lee behind fortifications except in a great emergency, and that from the commencement of the campaign he has intended to cross to the south side of the James river. There is one man who knows whether this statement is true, and he is the man

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Monday, June 20, 1864.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Parvirance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, a. (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and Skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Rorab, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored. In oil, water or Crayon. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes. Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Parvirance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Parvirance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

For President:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice-President:

ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

The Union State Central Committee.

The members of the Union State Central Committee will assemble in the city of Harrisburg on the 6th day of July, ensuing, A punctual attendance of all the members is earnestly requested in order to effect a thorough organization.

SIMON CAMERON, Chairman.
WILLIAM FORNEY, Secretary.

The Military Horizon.

GRANT.

It is not difficult to detect the striking similarity between the Vicksburg campaign and the present stage of the campaign against Richmond. The running by Vicksburg, landing at a point below and somewhat distant from the enemy, the rapid march to their rear and the thorough investment of the city, are all features which bear a remarkable resemblance to the outlines of the last movement by GRANT, and his present attitude on the south side of the James river.

The brief and interesting narrative contained in Secretary STANTON's bulletin published in our columns to-day, indicates the masterly character of that movement. It is certainly clear now that the rebels were completely circumvented. They knew little or nothing of the movement till it was nearly executed. GRANT's forces were attacking Petersburg before LEE had time to send to its defence. He did not anticipate GRANT's crossing the James; but supposed he would keep on the north side, and take up a position somewhere in the neighborhood of Malvern Hill. LEE therefore stationed a large force between that point and Richmond, and found out his mistake too late to oppose GRANT at points where his progress might have been impeded and perhaps made difficult.

Though the reported capture of Petersburg at the time we write has not been confirmed, we do not doubt the capture of the city before many days will be effected. Rumor is having seized the rail road between Petersburg and the city and Richmond, the object to be gained by taking Petersburg is more than half accomplished. The clearing out of the rebel force at Petersburg that would otherwise be in his rear, preparatory to drawing his army nearer to Richmond, constitutes the principal motive for taking the place. The capture of Drury's Bluff will probably soon follow. LEE, no doubt, is constructing defensive works on the south side. PEMBERTON had them. They availed him nothing with his line of communication and source of supplies cut off. GRANT is surely getting in a position that will enable him to do this. When done, the rebel army will be forced to the last line he can hold on. GRANT's manœuvres and fights at the same time, and is on ground admirably adapted to both. We can well afford to await events. But it is difficult to see how LEE is going to avoid the fate of PEMBERTON unless he makes his escape very soon. Can he defend Richmond with the roads running south cut off, with HUNTER on the north side, and our cavalry raiding in all directions? Can GRANT and keep cut the rail roads, and the James river canal, and use his cavalry so as to prevent the repairing of outlets in other directions already cut? This comprehends the case.

From this stand-point, Mr. SWINTON, of the N. Y. *Times*, writing from Washington, takes the following view of the situation:

> The splendid strokes, commencing early in March, by which Gen. GRANT, with Maj. Gen. McPHERSON's passage of the Big Black, and the capture of Vicksburg, on Gen. SHERMAN's heavy but accomplished aid, the Army of the Potomac, taken in, as in the arms of a giant, is transported from the chickahominy and placed south of the James river and south of Richmond. Now begins a new act in the grand war drama. We shall operate on new and vast lines, involving brain and hitherto unattainable results. I think there are few intelligent men who do not now see that *the present position of the army of the Potomac gives to it a control over the whole theatre of the operations of the two great rebel armies, and gives to it an interior position relative to the army of* LEE *in Virginia, and the army of* JOHNSTON *in Georgia.* It has been reported that large detachments of JOHNSTON's army are already en route to reinforce LEE, and if such be actually under way, we may depend upon it that the able military heads that rule the war councils at Richmond thoroughly understand with the concentration of *concentration*, and will not risk everything to save Richmond, would willingly have sacrificed Southwestern territory to secure the egress open to Virginia. But how does it stand now? JOHNSTON coming to reinforce LEE *would find his progress to Richmond barred by the same opponent who stopped his succession to* PEMBERTON. *I know full well* we are secure that LEE will feel that the enemy shall receive no addition to his strength, with our position effects a concentration of both the armies of LEE and RUNYAN with the main operating force.

While, however we have reason to look forward to great and important results as coming from the new position of the army, I am very far from looking on our success as a foregone conclusion. We have opposed to us an enemy of the highest skill, handling an army of sufficient strength still to attempt great things, and animated by a spirit of desperation. I fully expect some bold, audacious initiative on the part of LEE, and the greater the straits in which he finds himself, the more energetically he will attempt to retrieve himself, and the fortunes of the Confederacy bound up with him.

HUNTER.

The Petersburg *Express* publishes a dispatch sent by telegraph from Lynchburg to the rebel Governor SMITH, of Virginia, saying that HUNTER's forces entered Lexington (presumed to be Lovingston) on the 11th, and the rebels estimate his force at sixteen thousand men. He was resisted by a rebel force under General MCCAUSLAND. The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 13th has official intelligence that General CROOKS, with eight thousand men, was at Amherst Court House, only twelve miles from Lynchburg; that he had destroyed the bridge over the Tye river, and that Lynchburg was defended by a much larger force than had been expected, aided by the militia. These dispatches seem to render it certain that HUNTER has succeeded in getting the whole of his army across the Blue Ridge. It seems probable that while his cavalry was amusing IMBODEN at Rockfish Gap, HUNTER was marching his main army through Jaman's Gap, just above; or by feigned rebels his cavalry may have drawn IMBODEN from his stronghold, and meantime marched his main force to the gap by side roads.

After passing the Blue Ridge HUNTER could not have gone to Charlottesville, as had been anticipated, but moving directly south by the common roads to Lovingston, he sent CROOKS by the Shiloh Gap road to Amherst Court House, to places on the railroad between Charlottesville to Lynchburg. Amherst Court House is only twelve miles from Lynchburg. The Bridge destroyed by HUNTER is at Arrington, which is located on the Tye river, a branch of the James. The celerity of Gen. HUNTER's movements, as well as their excellent judgment, create great alarm in Richmond. It is said that the rebels had sent two divisions—PICKETT's and BRECKINRIDGE's—toward Charlottesville, and that subsequently EARLY's division was sent, followed by ROSSER's. But this was before GRANT's change of base had been made, which may at once compel LEE to recall all these troops for the purpose of defending Richmond. Pope will have some fighting to do in the valley, as the rebels have scattered bands there attempting to do mischief. But the importance of HUNTER's movements will doubtless induce the government to reinforce him as fast as possible. In this connection great anxiety is felt to hear from SHERIDAN, who has now been out for some time in a great raid to destroy the railroad from Hanover to Charlottesville. As this would be directly in the rear of the reinforcements alleged to have been sent to Charlottesville, it would cause a speedy movement from there and probably prevent them operating against HUNTER. If AVERILL joins HUNTER it will strengthen him materially. The rebels have accounts of a battle said to have occurred between SHERIDAN and FITZHUGH LEE, in which, of course, the latter reports himself victorious; but as he did the same thing precisely about the disastrous defeat he suffered at SHERIDAN's hands near Richmond, the present account is not of much value, except as showing that SHERIDAN is hard at work.

Mr. EDWARDS, for several years past a resident of Staunton, Virginia, has arrived in Wheeling, direct from that place. He came as far as Beverly with the eleven hundred prisoners recently captured by General HUNTER. When our army entered Staunton Mr. EDWARDS was one of four or five men who remained in the town and he would have been compelled to join the rebel militia, only that he shut himself up in his room until Gen. HUNTER took possession of the place. The rebels were terribly whipped at Lynch's Cave, on Monday, as has been stated. They suffered dreadfully in killed. They threw up fortifications of fence rails and when a shell or ball from our guns would strike one of the rails the slaughter was very great. The splinters and fragments of rails being quite as destructive as the shells. The rebels acknowledged themselves badly beaten and all were very chap-fallen.

SHERMAN.

It is said that SHERMAN having found himself in a good place, has commenced making his position secure, with no intention of being hurry to move. The policy is strategic and sound. Our operations in Georgia have reached a stage where it is safe to await the development of the co-operative movement against Richmond. If JOHNSON purposes to make a serious fight in defence of Atlanta, which we can scarcely doubt, he comes to a point that gives him all the advantage of further retreat, and though he may gain something in time by delay, we can hardly afford to yet force him to battle with the prospect that, in case of victory on our part, the remnants of his broken army will be thrown into the scale against us in Virginia.

SHERMAN has an extended rear to look after. The stores at Chattanooga were moved to Resaca when that place was captured, and a new depot at Allatoona Pass was established. The defeat of STURGIS, if SMITH had not been on hand to take up the work, might have ser ously imperilled SHERMAN's rear. If FORREST is now so heavily reinforced from Arkansas and the Southwest, he will be tolerably secure, though it is not to be denied that SHERMAN's rear is obnoxious to military criticism and may give him a great deal of trouble. He is using his present halt to collect at Allatoona supplies enough to enable him to act independently of his communications north of that point.

SHALL WE HAVE RICHMOND?

This is the question, and the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, now on every tongue. Shall we take Richmond? We have little doubt now that we shall do so. But the main object in view is not to take Richmond as to destroy the great army which has defended it so long. It is true that Richmond is the capital of the rebel confederacy, and that its fall must be a severe blow to the rebellion. Montgomery, Ala., the original rebel capital, had no military strength of position, and could easily have been taken by advance from Pensacola. It was for this reason that the capital of the confederacy was transferred to Richmond, the strongest position in the South. But the capture of Richmond should be accompanied by the capture or destruction of Lee's army, and we presume that is for this reason that GRANT has been manœuvering and fighting. Despite the great obstacles in the way of such an achievement, we are inclined to think that it will be done, unless LEE shall speedily evacuate Richmond and retreat in the direction of Lynchburg, as some reports say he is doing. This would be something worth striving for. Of course the rebels laugh at such an idea, but they must by this time have learned that they have an antagonist more subtle, wily and dangerous than any they have yet had to cope with in Virginia. In our curiosity, therefore, is not as to the capture of Richmond, but as to the fate of LEE's army. We could it escape from Richmond, it would be most unfortunate, and perhaps lead to another tedious and bloody campaign. But the effect of such a retreat upon the rebel troops would be disastrous indeed. They all avow that this campaign must close the war and with retreat from Virginia they would give up their cause as hopeless.

We conclude as we began, by referring to the present situation as being strikingly similar to that which immediately preceded the hour while the fall of Vicksburg became an absolute certainty. Will do we know that LEE is not a PEMBERTON; nevertheless he has not been able to prevent what PEMBERTON permitted—an investment in the rear.

French Interference Exploded.

The sensation or speculation story set afloat a few days since that the French government had sent agents here for the purpose of interfering in the progress of the war, senseless as it was, is altogether dissipated this morning. The French government has sent a deputation here for the purpose of studying the campaign and acquiring all possible information concerning our discoveries and inventions—for the same purpose, in fact, that led us to send a commission to the Crimea during the Russian war. With a recollection of what Gen. Grant has done and is doing, and in view of the British sentiment that such fighting was before unknown, we feel pretty confident that their report will not advocate a speedy attack upon Richmond. In no other light can there be any objection to the French officers seeing and learning all which they may desire.

GEN. SCOTT.—General SCOTT, now in his seventy-eighth year, is spending the summer at Cozzen's Hotel, West Point, where he is engaged on his "Land and Times." On Wednesday a thousand young men, members of Eastman's College, at Poughkeepsie, came down on the Mary Powell to West Point, to witness the ceremonies attending the dedication of the battle monument. They marched up to Cozzen's, preceded by their brass band, and on arriving there serenaded Gen. SCOTT. He appeared much pleased with the compliment, and came out and made them the following speech:

> *Gentlemen:* I feel myself honored by the call I have just received. I have just arisen from a sick bed to see you, and though I would be glad to remain longer, I feel that I must return again. God bless you all.

EVERYTHING ON THIS ISSUE.—The Richmond *Examiner* of the 10th, speaking of the military concentration around Richmond, says: "This is the state of the case. Things are so arranged that utter ruin or complete victory will be the issue of the struggle begun in the neighborhood of Richmond. There is no retreat for either." It urges the rebels to use every exertion to secure victory as the salvation of the Southern cause, but seems to rely more upon the losses of the Union army, which it places at 60,000 before Spottsylvania alone, than upon any inherent strength of the rebels. This is a poor reliance, founded upon a serious mistake for them. Our Government seems awake to the full importance of the present crisis, and will unquestionably keep Grant's army up to its full strength.

THE Rev. SAMUEL R. JOHNSTON, D. D., of New York, is the possessor of a curious relic, in the shape of a small locket of quaint design, and containing a lock of the hair of Lord HOWE who was killed at Ticonderoga, July 6, 1758.

The Reporters.

The Philadelphia *Press* complains of offensive treatment to the representatives of the press in that city. The grievance mentioned is not confined to the limits of Philadelphia. There are persons in every community, clothed with a little official authority, who assume rights and privileges which do not attach to the position, and who are unwilling to extend to reporters the courtesies due to this useful class of citizens. Such conduct is highly reprehensible. At all public assemblages, whose proceedings it is desirable to preserve, there should be every facility afforded to the person charged with reporting them. The Reporter who is true to the important position he holds, is the historian of the times in which he lives. What is a newspaper in this day, in its essential features, but a record of the passing events which are transpiring in different parts of the globe. Thousands of persons are constantly employed in collecting and collating the news, incidents, and utterances of men for the daily journals of the land. Is it not desirable to have this news, which is to be incorporated into the history of the country, as correct as it is possible to make it? The telegraph, whose wires are girdling the globe, and covering the world with its web of magnetic threads, is a grand instrument or means in the reporter's hand of fulfilling his mission. Whatever it goes, he follows, and as its facilities for transmitting news are increased the duties and responsibilities of his work are enhanced. He is not, as many suppose, a mere writer of puffs ready to prostitute his noble calling for mercenary considerations. He who sells his opinions for money is unworthy of the high trust of Reporter. The true Reporter is a man of culture, varied information, and versatile accomplishments. If faithful to his duty, the dignity and usefulness of his calling cannot be too highly estimated. If the United States are making history, it is the Reporter who seizes the transient incidents and events of the day and gives form and permanance to them. He is, in a word, the Historian of the times in which he lives. On all occasions, therefore, he should be honored and treated with that consideration which his noble and useful employment entitles him.

Westward.

An old plains trader is quoted as having said that on a recent trip from Fort Kearney to St. Joseph he "was never out of sight of wagons," all bound westward. This trail leads through Nebraska into the wealthy boundaries of Idaho. These facts is true of emigration to Colorado, Arizona and Utah. The principal starting points for emigrants are St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Omaha and Nebraska City. Each of the last four named places claims to have dispatched over twelve hundred wagons a week since the beginning of May; and the multitudes who take their departure from all of the other places is not less. Judge Tullis counted four hundred wagons that passed a point of road at which he camped, in one day only.

This emigration is supplied by the extraordinary immigration, principally at the port of New York. The number landed at that port between the 1st of January last and the 31st of May, inclusive, is 68,678, of whom 41,283 were from Ireland, 15,343 from Germany, 8,114 from England, 1,186 from Scotland, 221 from Wales, and 1,933 from other countries; being an increase of 18,396 over the corresponding period of last year. The like ratio of increase during the remainder of 1864 will give a total immigration at that port of 14,875 souls, which is an increase of 58,032 over 1863, of 138,570 over 1862, 149,347 over 1861, 109,714 over 1860, 155,554 over 1859, 136,287 over 1858, and 81,103 over 1857. The number of immigrants arriving this year at New York compared to the whole number arriving in the country, is considerably greater than formerly, and will not, in all probability, fall short of 90 per cent. of the sum total.

Says the *Tribune* on this subject:

> A marked superiority in intelligence and thrift is manifest in the immigration of this year, while a considerable extraordinary proportion of mechanics and skilled agriculturists, as well as of cotton and woolen spinners destined to the Eastern States, of miners and miners, who for the most part have gone to Pennsylvania, and of copper and lead miners, whose destination was the Lake Superior region. Mr. Peter Lee, a recent immigration agent in charge of the Emigrant Landing Depot in this city, estimates the average amount of coin in the possession of each immigrant landed since the 1st of January last at $80. Assuming that the total immigration to our shores for the year 1864 will reach 250,000 souls, the money thus brought into the country, according to the above estimate, will amount to the sum of $18,889,000.

New Troops.

The question of raising more troops, and particularly *how* to raise them, is growing in importance. The President alluded to it in his Philadelphia speech. Certain Western members of Congress have urged upon the President to abandon volunteering or back it up with a draft without commutation. Mr. Doolittle urged in the senate in favor of fresh troops, raw troops, for the service. A paragraph from his speech is of especial interest at the present time:

> "I remember very well a conversation I had with one of the ministers of the great powers of Europe here in Washington directly after the battle of Bull Run, and he said to me, 'Sir, the fault is not in your men; I will tell you where the fault is; it is in your officers in the line, your captains, your lieutenants, your sergeants.' I replied that I thought he was right in this view, and do not know how to hold a line firm and strong in the face of an enemy. But, sir, when you have a veteran organization, when you have officers that have been in service for two or three years, and have gone through many a bloody battle and have faced danger and death in every form, you know as well as I do that corporals and some of the veteran men themselves standing in the ranks, and put new men into the ranks by the side of them, those new men will fight as well as the veterans, and they ever will fight. That is the real truth, and such is the proof that is growing out of our experience in this war. Why, sir, I refer to that very 89th Regiment of Wisconsin to which I have alluded, and what does its history show? When it led under H. CROCK in the charge upon Fort Donelson it was a great risk; it was a new regiment. Colonel HASKALL fell at the head of the regiment, but the men did not falter; and it was an entirely new regiment, without the advantage of having seen an old organization. But, sir, when under the operations of your draft you call upon the men and put them into the old regiments side by side with veterans, and under the command of lieutenants, corporals, lieutenants, captains, majors, and colonels who have seen service, officers that will put the lash to the backs of the shirks. When you have veteran officers throughout, town through the companies—when there is a sergeant or corporal that stands within reach of every man, that can put his hand upon him and say, 'Steady, boys, steady,' there will be no shrinking on the part of the men."

Gen. Sturgis' Defeat.

The Cairo correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* says:

> The news of the late disaster to our arms at Guntown, Miss., has thrown a gloom over this community, which not even the hopes and confidence all entertain in the abilities and good luck of A. J. Smith, who has been sent to retrieve our fallen fortunes, can dispel.
>
> Sturgis' army was composed of some of the best troops of the West—veterans who had fought and conquered at Jackson, Raymond, Champion Hill, Big Black, and Vicksburg, and who helped to turn defeat into victory at Pleasant Hill, and extricate Banks' army from another situation while on the retreat from Alexandria.
>
> The universal testimony of officers and men who escaped the slaughter by the fields of Tupley, is, that our defeat is due to the incompetency of Gen. Sturgis, whose conduct for weeks before he started upon the expedition notoriously unfitted him for the position of commander. As yet, not a voice has been heard in his defense, and none can explain away his miserable conduct. The details of the battle show that our infantry, which composed the bulk of the expedition, were rushed forward at double-quick a distance of from three to five miles before, of course, when they encountered the enemy, they were half fagged out, completely exhausted, and fell an easy prey to the rebels. Private soldiers feel strongly the disgrace of this defeat, and will no one twice beseech the Government to institute a rigid inquiry into the causes of this disaster, and also into the previous habits and life of that bottle hero, Gen. Samuel D. Sturgis.

WHAT THE GOVERNMENT HAS DONE IN KEEPING UP THE ARMIES.—In the recent debate in Congress on the commutation clause of the draft bill, Mr. Wilson, in alluding to the efforts of the Government to keep up the armies in the field, mentions some important facts, which are given in the full report of the Congressional proceedings published in the Washington *Globe*. He said, since October 17, 1863, the Government has put 790,000 men into the field, one hundred thousand of which are colored troops, and $125,000,000 have been spent in bounties, and that since June 8, forty-eight thou and men have been sent to reinforce Grant, since he has crossed the Rapidan. Senator Wilson said no nation in history has ever made such tremendous exertions as the people of the loyal States to supply men and money to the Government.

PALLIUM.—We have already announced that the Catholic Bishop of Albany had received from Rome, within a few days, the bulls constituting him Archbishop of New York. When he signifies his acceptance of the place his administrative duties will commence, though for the full endowment of the dignity it is necessary that he should receive the *pallium*, or woolen collar, which is its distinctive emblem, and which the Archbishops wear through life, and which is buried with them on their death.

CHICAGO CONVENTION.—The last opinion is that the Chicago Convention will be postponed. The Chicago *Times* contends for the meeting on the day fixed—July 4th—when the delegates, who only can decide the question, can adjourn or go on with business.

AN OPINION ABOUT GRANT.—The *New Nation*, the FREMONT organ, says: "GRANT is the completest and dearest failure of all the blunders made by the Administration."

General Intelligence.

A German who lived for several years at Newington, Ct., and has served one term in a Massachusetts regiment, and enlisted for a second term, writes a plucky letter from an army hospital at Alexandria. He was in Hancock's corps, at Spottsylvania, which captured several thousand rebels early one morning. He says: "I regret much to inform you that some wicked rebs, in the depravity of their hearts, made a serious attempt to kill me, but I find myself still alive and kicking. A minie ball passed through my left shoulder, and the doctors have taken enough bone out to fertilize about ten acres. I shall save my arm and shoulder. My shoulder is broken, but my spunk is not, and I think I am all right."

A soldier of the 11th Massachusetts regiment writes home from the Finley hospital, in Washington, that during the battle of the Wilderness, one bullet hit the lock of his gun, a second went through his pantaloons, a third penetrated his hat, killing the man in the rank behind him, and a fourth hit him about two inches above the nose, and gave him, as he says, his hospital furlough. This is the third time the same man has been wounded in the war—twice very severely; and his son, who has fought by his side always, and never had even a scratch, has always assisted his wounded father in the rear. The old man says: "All the good luck in the family has fallen to the share of my boy, a fact for which I am too grateful to Providence to complain of."

An unarmed soldier of the 14th Vs. regiment, was caught by some bush whackers a few days ago, near Meadow Bluffs, West Va., to whom he surrendered himself. The bush whackers took him into the woods and told him to prepare to die, that they gave no quarter, and immediately shot him dead.

Gen. A. P. Hovey, of Indiana, has resigned the position he so bravely and honorably held in the 1st Division of the 23d Army Corps. Gen. Hovey has been in the service about three years, much of the time under Grant and Sherman in the Mississippi Valley. He has been under fire, it is stated, a hundred days, and has several times during the war earned a higher position than was given him.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says the late wet weather has been succeeded by a drought in that region.

Among the rebel dead at Cynthiana, three negroes in rebel uniforms were found. It is a fact that armed negroes were seen firing on the Union troops during the engagement at that place.

Brig. Gen. Brown, commanding the District of Central Missouri, gives Gen. Rosecrans a sad account of the devastation of guerrillas, and expresses the opinion that only a most rigorous policy will restore order and protect the loyal inhabitants.

The Atlanta *Intelligencer* has an article designed to prepare the people of that city for Johnston's retirement within its fortifications. The writer tells the people in the adjoining country to make sure of their supplies, for the Yankees invariably consume everything, like locusts; and significantly adds, "by the help of the servants we have ever treated best, always find every particle of subsistence and other articles hidden."

The Washington *Republican* remarks that it is probable that Vallandigham will be arrested by the proper authorities in due course, and that this last flanking movement of the rebels will come to naught.

William N. Tuttle, Esq., one of the proprietors of the Baltimore *Clipper*, died Friday after a brief illness.

The Townsend House, Sandusky, was destroyed by fire on Friday. Loss $20,000; insurance $10,000.

The guerillas are threatening the navigation of the Missouri river, between Rocheport and Independence. They fire on every upward-bound steamer, especially those they know are loaded with provisions and ordnance stores for Fort Leavenworth. A desperate attempt was made, in collusion with the steward and a deck hand to capture the steamer Prairie Rose, but the boat put on steam and escaped. The rebels got aboard, however, and killed the commander at Fort Leavenworth. Other boats have been fired upon, but as all the steamers are now required by military order to make their pilot-houses bullet-proof, the bullets of the rebels fly off without the desired effect. If the rebels had a couple of pieces of artillery, they might serve the Missouri river boats. A few tin-clad gunboats are badly needed to protect steamboats on that stream.

The New York *News*, a leading Democratic paper, thus completely justifies the slaveholder's rebellion: "No sensible man can deny that the cause of the Confederate States, in the present contest, is much stronger, and their rights less questionable, than were those of the thirteen colonies in their contest with their mother country."

A naval correspondence from Beaufort gives an interesting account of the destruction of the blockade running English steamer Pevensey. She was chased on shore and blown up, and a number of her officers and men captured. The Pevensey was a large steamer and was laden with fire arms, saltpetre, dry goods, &c. From Florida, correspondent sends an account of the defeat of a rebel attempt to capture two of our blockade fleet off Apalachicola.

How Vallandigham Aided Deserters and Refugees in Canada.

The Detroit *Tribune* makes the following statements:

> "On the 2d of June First Sergeant G. B. McMillan, of the Nineteenth Michigan Infantry, was at Fort Wayne, Ind., and was approached by two seedy specimens of humanity, who informed him that they were 'dead broke,' and could find no employment. They proposed that if McMillan would pay their fare to Detroit, they would enlist in the federal service. McMillan paid their way, and they took the cars for Detroit. When they arrived there they dropped off, refusing to come over then, but stated that they would come over the next day. McMillan left his address with a man in whom he had confidence, and then saw the last of them, and that he had been swindled out of the fare he had paid. However, on the succeeding day one of the men came over and called upon the man to whom McMillan would let him have the money to pay the hotel bills of himself and companion, and pay their fare over the line, both would come over and enlist, according to agreement. The man from this city, unbeknown to the proposed recruit, was sent over the river to watch his operations. On arriving at the depot the man was heard, in conversation with a refugee, to state that he was a deserter from the Thirteenth Michigan volunteers, and that he and his companion would not be such fools as to enter the service. The refugee advised him not to go, and said he would apply to Vallandigham for aid, and that he would do all right.
>
> "At this time Vallandigham was standing, with his wife, on the piazza of the Hiron House. The refugee approached him and stated the case briefly to the ex-Governor. An animated conversation ensued, and soon the refugee came back informing the deserter that everything was arranged, that Vallandigham would advance them the money to pay the hotel bills, and furnish them funds to go to any part of the country they wished to reach. The deserter replied that if this was the case he would not re-enlist, but would go where he could take care of himself. By this action two recruits were lost to the Federal armies.
>
> "Another instances of a similar character have been known to have recently occurred at Windsor. It has also been known for a long time that Vallandigham has been furnishing letters of introduction to deserters and refugees at Windsor on parties in Cincinnati who were sympathizers with the rebel cause. These persons would cross at this city and Wyandotte, and, after receiving the money, and some of them would enlist, get their bounties, and, added by their friends there, desert and return to Windsor. Persons who have been thus robbing the government have recently boasted of their success in this nefarious business."

THE LATE BISHOP POLK.—The death of the rebel General Polk is confirmed. He was a West Point student and the inheritor of a large property, including plantations and slaves. He graduated in 1827, when Bishop McIlvaine was Chaplain at West Point, and it was through the influence of this personage, then a simple clergyman, that young Polk decided to enter the church. He was ordained a clergyman in 1831, and seven years after was made Bishop, his diocese including Louisiana, Mississippi and Louisiana. In 1841 these States were erected with separate dioceses, and Bishop Polk retained that of Louisiana alone. On the breaking out of the rebellion the Bishop took an active part in promoting the schemes of the secessionists, and there is no doubt that his high ecclesiastical position added much to their force and malignant influence. The old instincts of his military education revived, and, leaving the pulpit for the camp, he exchanged the lawn for the sash, and became one of the Confederate generals. His military career was not remarkably brilliant.

EXCITEMENT IN READING.—Quite an excitement has been created in consequence of a political jemeente between the workmen in the Philadelphia and Reading workshops, in Reading, resulting in the killing of one of the latter, a few days ago one of the workmen said he would rather fight for the rebel cause than for the Union. This expression created a feeling of indignation among his companions, and they determined to order him to leave the town, or else tar and feather him. He refused to go, and was driven out of the place on a rail. Thursday morning he again came to work. One of his personal friends, though an opponent in politics, advised him to leave the shops as he would surely be murdered. If he remained. Another workman, his father-in-law, called out, "shoot him," whereupon the latter drew a pistol and shot his friendly adviser, the ball taking effect in the abdomen. The wounded man was still living. The other was arrested and committed to prison.

Mr. Stanton's dispatches are read in Congress as soon as received. That announcing the arrival of Grant on the south side of the James river was received with great satisfaction in the House, and when the passage testifying to the excellent conduct of the colored troops was read, there were cries of "good! good!" from the Republican side of the House. When the dispatch was finished, Mr. Kelly, of Philadelphia, called upon the opposition to apologize for the slanders which they have heaped upon the negro troops. They of course declined to accept the suggestion, and some of the opposition members were indignant that Mr. Kelly should remind them of their conduct.

THE MISSISSIPPI.—From the intelligence at hand, it is positive that the rebels intend to again free from rebel batteries, and efforts will be made in future to keep it so. All things considered, we have not suffered as much in this respect as was at one time anticipated, the rebels having failed in their boast, after the capture of Vicksburg, that they would break up the navigation of the river entirely. Instead of this our gunboats, transports and steamers have run daily with the most commendable punctuality, and they will doubtless continue to do so in all future time.

City Intelligence.

RATIFICATION MEETING

Great Outpouring of the People.

Eloquent Speeches.

PATRIOTIC RESOLVES.

Fire-Works and Music.

Agreeably to a published call, the citizens of Allegheny county assembled in mass meeting on Saturday evening in Wilkins Hall, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson for President and Vice-President. On motion of A. M. Brown, Esq., the following officers were elected to preside over the deliberations of the meeting:

PRESIDENT.
HON. JAMES LOWRY, JR.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

John Gracey
Wm. Woods
Dr. Geo. McCook
Nathaniel Holmes
R McGowan
Jos. Butler, Esq.
Sam'l. Barckley
John M. Killen
Jas. H. Noble
Josiah King
John McDonald
Geo. Gerst
Hon. T. M. Howe
H. B. Lyons
Hon. John E. Park
Andrew Burt
Augustus M. Swmon
J. C. McVay
R. H. Marshall
David Edwards
Wm. Ramage,
Arch. Pillow,
Dr. W. J. Gillmore,
Andrew Pearce,
Thos. Collins,
John N. Coale,
John G. Williams,
Nathaniel Miller,
Thos. J. Stevenson,
Robert Woods,
James Kelly,
Robert W. Phillips,
Geo. H. Anderson,
John Morrison,
Dolfe Cook,
Thomas Jones,
John O'Neill,
A. M. Brown,
M. Balantine
Jacob Covode
Sam'l. M. Kier
J. M. Porter
Alex. Miller
Sam'l. Walker
John Nobson
Cochrane Fleming
Isaac Jones
Sam'l. Crawford
Dr. Schively
C. Snively
Matthew Henderson
John B. Dravo
Alex. Speer
Thomas McFadden
James M. Dunn
David Forsyth
John Rebman
Jos. Creider
Geo. B. Kurtz,
Moses Chess,
A. R. Burns,
Frank Duff,
Hugh Richardson,
Richard Fiffer,
A. L. McCord,
Wm. Lecate, Esq.,
Wm. H. Denney
C. B. M. Smith,
Dr. John Dixon,
John Hamilton,
John S. Hall,
Richard Morrison,
David Gillelland,
Joseph Kay,
Anthony McTighe,
Geo. A. Berry.

SECRETARIES.

M. A. Woodward,
Hall Patterson,
Wm. Anderson,
John C. Harper,
L. P. Stone,
Wm. A. Herron,
John A. Sargeant,
Daniel O'Neill,
John Flack,
Benj. W. Morgan,
Adams Getty,
Edward Moye,
Wm. M. Hartzell,
I. N. Coursin,

His Honor Mayor Lowry, upon taking the Chair, thanked the meeting for the honor conferred upon him in thus calling him to preside over so vast an assemblage of his fellow-citizens. This was an assemblage of Union-loving freemen, convened for the purpose of ratifying the nominations recently made in the city of Baltimore, of Abraham Lincoln for President and Andrew Johnson for Vice President. Four years ago President LINCOLN—then seemingly without a country—was compelled to pass through Baltimore in disguise, his very life being in danger at the hands of the vile traitors who then ruled the city, and who afterwards imbued their hands in the blood of New England soldiers. Now, thank God, the President has a country—we all have a country—and no city in the Union is more truly loyal than the city of Baltimore. The representatives of the people in the Baltimore Convention had a simple duty to perform, which was to place in nomination for a President a man who was true to the Union administration, had given the country the most ample assurance that he was a wise, prudent and patriotic statesman, and that man was Abraham Lincoln, who had received given ten thousand majority for him when she knew but little of his merits, now that he has been tried for nearly four years, and found ever true to the cause of the suffering country, he, we feel, will she not, roll up a majority of fifteen thousand for Lincoln and Johnston? But, said his Honor, I am, as you all know, no speech maker, and will give way to others more qualified to entertain you. Before taking his seat, the Mayor proposed that the meeting give three cheers for LINCOLN and JOHNSON, which was done with a will.

It here became evident that the Hall was entirely too limited to accommodate the people, and a motion was made to adjourn to the Park, at the corner of Second and Ross streets. The meeting was formed in procession, and, headed by a brass band, marched to the Park, which was soon thronged with thousands of men and women. The President having called the vast assemblage to order, A. M. Brown, Esq., Chairman of the Executive Committee of Allegheny County, and delegate to the recent Baltimore Convention, was called upon, and proceeded to address the people. He gave a history of the doings of that Convention, and predicted that its nominees would be elected by overwhelming majorities. Major Brown made one of the most able speeches it has ever been our pleasure to hear.

Hon. Thomas Howard was the next Speaker. Mr. H. spoke in his usual happy vein His speech, though brief, was repeatedly and enthusiastically cheered.

Hon. A. W. Loomis being present, was loudly called for and in response made a brief speech, in which he fully endorsed the acts of the Administration, and gave the hearty support during the coming campaign to the nominees of the Union party.

It was several years since open air speaking was attempted in this city, he could not refrain being present to give in his adhesion to the nominations of Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson. He was a Democrat, however, and there should be uppermost in the mind of every loyal man. He had two sons in the Union army—one of whom had recently gone to the front. If they fell in battle it would be a satisfaction in knowing that they had fallen in the cause of their country. The learned speaker concluded with an appropriate poetical quotation, and affirming his intention of contributing all in his power to secure the election of Lincoln and Johnson.

B. G. Childs, Esq., succeeded Mr. Loomis. His remarks were also brief, but pungent and to the point. Mr. Childs is an able and eloquent speaker, an ardent Union man, whose whole soul is in the cause. He is now serving in the approaching campaign he will do yeoman's service.

On motion of A. M. Brown, Esq., the following gentlemen were appointed a committee on resolutions: Messrs. A. M. Brown, J. J. Siebeneck, Thos. Steel, Jared M. Brush and Thomas Reese.

At the conclusion of Mr. Childs' speech, the committee reported as follows. The resolutions were adopted with unanimity:

We, the loyal citizens of Allegheny county, in mass meeting assembled, hereby resolve:

1. That the nomination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and ANDREW JOHNSON meets our hearty approval, and commands our earnest and united support.

2. That we hereby ratify the platform adopted at Baltimore, and for the sake of our country we will sink all minor differences of political creed, prejudice and party antecedents, and unite with all who love civil liberty and constitutional government.

3. *And be it further Resolved*, That whereas, in 1860, we gave Abraham Lincoln ten thousand majority, we now pledge ourselves to give Lincoln and Johnson larger majorities than any other county in the Union

Repeated calls were made during the evening for Parson Brownlow, when, at length, the President announced that although the Committee had been most positively assured that he would be present, he had failed to arrive. He was sorry to have to make the announcement, and, under the circumstances, could not introduce to the audience Col. Allen, a War-Democrat, from Warren county.

Upon the appearance of the gallant Colonel upon the stand, he was loudly cheered. After the cheering had subsided, he proceeded to address the meeting, and for more than an hour enchained the attention of the vast crowd. We regret that the facilities for taking notes were such that we cannot give a fair report of the Colonel's speech. He is a Democrat—a war Democrat—a war democrat—who never cast any but a democratic vote, and he never would. But the man who called himself a democrat and yet took any occasion to denounce the Administration, and thwart its efforts to crush the rebellion, was nothing more nor less than a copperhead—a worshipper at the shrine of Vallandigham and the Sons of Liberty. He was for settling accounts with the rebels first, and afterwards attending to the short-comings of the Administration. The Colonel was repeatedly applauded during his speech. We hope to hear him again during the campaign.

At the close of Colonel Allen's speech the meeting gave him three cheers for Lincoln and Johnson. During the evening there was a grand display of fireworks, and the band discoursed patriotic music. The night was pleasant, and upon the whole the ratification meeting was a grand success.

A Young Hero.

We met in one of the street cars, on Saturday, Mr. Robert Harper, of Manchester, who has just returned from the Washington hospitals. He enlisted in Capt. Fulwood's Co., 102d regiment, and has been with his regiment through all the h

"A DROWNING IN."

A STORY OF THE BLACK COUNTRY.

From One a Week.

About five years ago I accepted an invitation to spend Christmas with a friend living in South Staffordshire. He was an iron master of considerable position, and, finding it necessary to live in the neighborhood of his business, had built a house near to his works, and taken thither his young wife, who was a cousin of mine, in the early part of the year. I had never even passed through the country, and had no idea of its aspect, and only looked forward to a pleasant week with my friends.

Professional engagements kept me in London till late in the afternoon of the 24th of December, and in the early twilight of that winter day I began my journey. There was a bitter hard frost, the clouds gathering blackly seemed to promise a heavy fall of snow before morning, and I was much annoyed to find that the only train I could take was a slow one, stopping at every station. However, it was no use to complain; and wrapping myself up as warmly as possible in my rug, I composed myself for sleep soon after we started, and was fortunate enough to have an undisturbed slumber of some length.

When I awoke it was to a novel sight. On either side were the huge furnace fires of the black country, shedding a lurid light far into the darkness, and the heaps of refuse which looked gray and dead in the daylight, were now so many glowing hillocks of red-hot embers. It was more like a dream than any waking sight I ever had; and more like a vision of purgatory, or even a worse place, than like a dress in. The train stopped, and upon inquiring the name of the station, I found that I had passed the station ——, where I ought to have left the train, and where my friend had arranged to meet me with a carriage. Considerably vexed, I took up my carpet bag and asked if I could have a conveyance to my friend's house; but the place was little more than a village, and nothing of the kind could be had. The station master informed me, in answer to my impatient inquiries that Mr. —— lived about three miles off, and, giving me some directions as to the route, of which, being a stranger, I could make nothing, left me to take my chance.

I walked out of the station and then stood still, irresolutely, somewhat bewildered by the strangeness and peculiarity of all that I saw, and dazzled by the strong effect of light and shade, the glare from the huge fires contrasting so sharply with the blackness of the night. I looked at my watch and found that it was just eight o'clock.

At this moment a man passed, and I asked him if he could direct me to the house of Mr. ——. He turned at the sound of my voice, and, pointing vaguely into the darkness, said it "lay over there."

"But I don't know the country at all," I said. "I was never there before, and I cannot find my way unless you tell me something more."

"Oh, if you're a stranger," he answered somewhat roughly, "you won't find it easy. You've come to the wrong station for the nearest."

"I know that," I said; "I have made a mistake."

"If that's it," he replied, more good humoredly, "come along with me. I'm goin' a good step o' the same way, and I'll show you as far as I can."

I accepted the offer of companionship gratefully, and we walked quickly on—now in the glare, now in the darkness, till we came to a small gate, which opened upon the canal path. It looked so dismal and dreary as far as it could be seen, and it was so impenetrably dark where it could not, that I shrank from walking along the towing path with the contingency o walking into the water.

"Is there no other way than this?" I asked.

"Ay, there's another; but it's longer. Are you scared o' this?" was the reply.

"Well, no, not exactly," I said, hesitating; "but I never was in this neighborhood before, and of course it does not look to me as it does to you, who have lived here all your life. But," I added, seeing that my companion had passed through the gate, and following his example, "if you say that this is the best way we will take it."

"I've not lived here all my life," he said, replying to the first part of my sentence, "and I wish to God I had never come near it."

I was startled by the earnestness and evident sincerity with which the words were uttered, and turned to look at the speaker; we were in the glare now, and I could see him quite plainly. A common-place looking man enough, about forty years of age, his insignificant features deeply marked by small pox, and features blackened with soot and coal dust. His dress was dirty fustian. There was nothing remarkable about him in any way, and I concluded he was disappointed in Wager-diction Whisky or something better for his present occupation, whatever that might be. He was silent now, and though I wished to know why he had spoken in his regret so earnestly, I could not very well ask him, and so I tried to draw him into conversation.

"Are wages good about here?" I asked.

"Ay, they're good enough if you work well," he said sullenly; "they're the same here as in most places; you earn what you get, and you get what you earn."

"Who do you work for?" I went on.

He named the friend whom I was going to visit.

"Is he a good master?"

"He's like th' rest, a hard 'un. Set his mind on makin' his fortun' sharp, I reckon, and gettin' out o' this cussed place."

"I suppose you'd do the same if you were he?" I suggested.

"Like enough," he assented.

By this time we had left the canal side, and were walking in a narrow lane, along which ran a single tram way, and by the side of which were some of the poorest cottages, or rather hovels, I have ever seen, most of them however, were dimly lighted, and from some came rough sounds of merriment and holiday making.

My guide stopped before the door of one of the cottages which was in complete darkness, and turning to me, said:

"If you keep right on for half a mile and then take th' road to th' left, you can't miss th' house."

"Are you not going any farther?" I asked, rather anxiously, for I greatly disliked the idea of walking on alone.

"No," he said, bluntly, taking a key from his jacket pocket and putting it into the lock of the door; I'm at home."

"If you will show me the rest of the way I shall be much obliged," I said, at the same time slipping half a crown into his left hand; "and no one seems to be waiting for you."

He would not take the coin, but replacing the key in his pocket, moved forward, saying:

"No, there's no one waitin' for me."

The tone in which he echoed my words was one of such profound sadness that I was much struck by it, and a moment after he continued:

"No, there's no one waitin' for me; that there cottage is as empty as it is dark, there's no fire in it, and no welcome; there's no wife, nor no children; there's naught there to mak' a home of but the four bare walls."

"You should marry," I said, cheerfully, "then you would have a wife to welcome you, and children in time, perhaps. At any rate you would have a fire and a light."

"But I had 'em all once," he went on, not heeding my interruption, "a good wife, an' three children, an' I lost 'em all this night a year sin'. It's Christmas eve, isn't it?"

"Last," I re-stated, much shocked; "what did they die of?"

"Ay, lost 'em: they didn't call to die."

"Will you tell me about it?" I asked, deeply interested.

"This day last 'ear it was like as is now, on'y frostier, an' blacker, an' darker. I come home fro' work at five o'clock, and it was pitch dark by then. We lived i' that same cottage, an' my wife had made it as tidy as a palace—she was a rare clean 'un—all ready for Christmas day, an' th' pudden was a-b' ready for boilin', an' when we'd had tea, she foun' out that candles was forgot and wanted—there was on'y the piece o' one that was burnin'. There's the shop close by there," and he indicated the direction by pointing with his thumb over his shoulder, "an' she thought no harm o' sendin' th' youngest child—she was six 'ear old, and sharper nor a needle I ever saw—to fetch 'em. She didn't come back as soon as she might ha' done, and we sent th' next 'un—she was close upon eight—after her; for, tho' it was as dark as a dog's mouth, we thought no harm, th' shop was close to, an' then knowin' th' road so well."

"She didn't come back no more nor th' first an' we said what we'd do when they did come, playin' away out i' the dark, and the night so cold; an' when it came that they'd been gone nigh up n half an hour, Jack—that was the eld-est of all - said he'd go an' bring 'em in. He stopped away too, till he was tired o' waitin' an' th' wife says, 'Drat 'em children; let 'em get a playin' an' they never think nothin' o' no errands; but I'll fetch 'em in, an' warm 'em too,' and she puts on her shawl over head an' off she goes. Sh' didn't shut th' door fast, or th' wind burst it open, an' I goes to shut it, an' just then I thought I heard a scream in the voice, and as she wasn't a screechy sort o' woman, it give me a kind o' turn. I clapt the candle into my old lantern as we had, and off I went to see if I really heard anything.

"If it were hawful dark outside, not a moon nor star, and I right searched along the ground, holdin, out th' lantern to show a light where I was goin', and well I did. About twenty yards fro' the cottage I found out all 'bout it. There'd been a crowning in, and down they was all gone, wife, Jack, an' th' two other children; an' there was me standin' on th' edge wi' th' lantern, lookin' for what wasn't to be seen, for th' crownin' in was deeper than any one knows, an' I never saw no more of all of them that had been at tea wi' me—so happy an' pleasant."

I vaguely apprehended the catastrophe, and though my ignorance of the meaning of the words "crowning in" prevented my understanding it fully, the man's voice and manner touched me to the heart.

"What is a 'crowning in?'" I asked.

"Why," he explained, "this 'ere country's all undermined wi' pits an' workin's and sometimes the earth goes in a pop, and makes a big hole; that's a 'crownin' in.'"

I comprehended the horror fully now. "Does such a thing happen often?" I asked at length.

"I've heard on it many times. Sometimes it's under a 'ouse, an' it all goes down; but this of mine is the worst I know.

"What did you do?" I questioned.

"There wasn't nothin' could be done, and I went back to th' cottage to think about it. The neigbors were very good to me, an' some of 'em asked wi' me that night, and by-and-by come we went to look once again, but day or night was all dark there; and the last I ever saw of my wife, an' Jack, an' the other children, was them goin' out for th' candles, one after another, an' her fetchin' 'em in."

His voice broke as he spoke the last words, and I saw him wipe his eye with the sleeve of his jacket. I felt a thrill in visiting the relation of such as I had not known for a long time. A minute after he went on quietly:

"An' the next day were christmas day. A good woman as lives near had boiled the pudden', an' brought it an' set it before me an' I tried to eat, but nothin' never went nigher to chokin' a man nor what that did me. I thought so of 'em all—an' Jack, that was such a hand at a pudden'—an' I got up, an' took it into the neighbor as had brought it, an' stood and watched her children eat it; an' then I went beak to the empty cottage; an' cried out aloud, the biggest, bitterest tears, till I was as weak as a child; an' then I lighted up my pipe, an' smoked it all alone."

"And were the bodies never found?" I asked.

"No, they were never found; there was no buryin', nor nothing. Praps there was water at th' bottom, an' their dead bodies were drownded; p'raps it was dry an' hard, an' they were dashed to bits. I've been on it every way at one time and another, but nothing was seen no more. Take that turn, sir," he said, suddenly resuming his old tone, "an' it'll take you right to the 'ouse. Good night, sir," and before I could thank him he was lost in the darkness.

FARMERS MEMORANDUM.—Should the weather be favorable many farmers will commence hay-making the present week. Meadow grass is fit to cut, and in sections of the country where there are fine meadow slopes the scythe and mower will be actively at work. In consequence of the very great scarcity of laborers, mowers and reapers will be more generally used this season than heretofore. Many farmers in the German townships, who have persevered in adhering to the old method of cutting grain and grass, have supplied themselves with mowing machines within the past week or two. This was a matter of necessity, as no farmer can certainly count on having more help during hay-making and grain harvest than he can muster from the members of his own immediate family. The grass crop will be heavy almost everywhere.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

TROT ON FASHION COURSE.—A most interesting trot took place on Fashion Course, New York, on Wednesday, between three of the fastest trotters, Robert Fillingham, Gen. Butler and John Morgan. Fillingam was the favorite, and won the first two of the one-mile heats. The judges pronounced him distanced in the third for foul driving. Morgan won the third heat. Before the fourth, and distanced Morgan in the fifth, winning the race. The following is the time of the heats: first heat, 2.29; second, 2.25½; third, 2.24; fourth, 2.33½; fifth, 2.31½.

REBEL WOMEN.—A New York journal states that there are no less than twenty thousand rebel women in the boarding houses of that city.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FIVE ACRE LOT, on Pennsylvania Avenue, a beautiful location for a residence, three miles from the city. Terms easy. Inquire of C. B. SELBY.
Je 18-3w Diamond Street.

FOR SALE—THREE ACRES AND TWENTY PERCHES OF LAND, well adapted to business purposes, having a river front of near 800 feet, and fronting on Lincoln street 653 feet, within three-fourths of a mile of the Monaulus St. Bridge. The attention of business men is invited to examine this property, as it presents a good location for an extensive rolling mill, steel works, edge-tool factory, saw mill, lumber and boat yard; also, shovel factories, iron foundry, oil refineries, &c., &c. For terms, apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of
G. S. BATES,
June 18, 1864. Butler St., Lawrenceville.

A HANDSOME PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR SALE, situated on Overhill street, No. 5, seventh Ward, opposite the residence of M. K. Moorhead, Esq.—a new two-storied brick house, handsomely finished, with all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, Bath Room, Wash House, etc. Lot 44 feet by 108, with a choice selection of Grape Vines, Fruit Trees, shrubbery, etc. For terms apply on the premises. je17:2w

FOR SALE.—A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE and appurtenances. Large lot of ground replete with Fruit Trees and Shrubbery. Situated on the Second Bank, Allegheny city. For particulars, inquire of
BISSELL & CO.,
Je16:2w 238 Liberty street.

WEST VIRGINIA LAND FOR SALE.—I offer for sale a tract of 1,400 acres of land—the best timbered land in the country, containing 127 acres, a large portion rich river bottom, with about 30 acres containing the best Youghiogheny Coal, and about 80 acres of hill land heavily timbered, the balance under cultivation. The improvements in part consist of a good DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, a large Barn, and Out Houses, a never-failing Well, an Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit Trees now in bearing; also, two Tenant Houses, &c. This Farm lies upon the Big Sandy and Monongahela River, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offer peculiar facilities for the mining, Loading and Shipping of Coal, for building all kinds of Water Craft, for the most convenient and profitable disposition of the Timber, and other products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.
For particulars apply to
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq.,
Of Dilworth, Porter & Co., or
THOS. J. KEENAN, Esq.,
my19 Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—The best Patent Artificial Leg in the United States, and the only one in Pittsburgh, is made by
REICHENBACH,
No. 38 Fourth street, near Market street.

No other person in this city has a patent for Artificial Limbs. His Patent Leg resembles the natural limb in all its movements, as well as in appearance, and cannot be detected by an experienced eye. It met the approbation of the Army Board in Washington, January 12th, 1864, at which time a patent was granted the inventor. Parties in this city and elsewhere have attempted to imitate the patent, but have only produced worthless limbs.

Gentlemen be discouraged with the first time the leg is worn. On horseback, it has the power and movements as when walking.

REICHENBACH has also manufactures an ARTIFICIAL HAND, which is natural in appearance and movements, and where worn but a short time by those requiring them, is indispensable.

G. NEUBERT—MANUFACTURER OF ARTIFICIAL ARMS AND LEGS. Also, all kinds of TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS and SHOULDER BRACES. Attention for deformities of every description made to order. TRUSSES carefully repaired. Ladies attended by Mrs. NEUBERT. No. 13 ST. CLAIR street, PITTSBURGH. se8:1y

BROWN, MORROW & CO.,
House, Sign and Ornamental Painters, Grainers and Glaziers,
No. 91 Third street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
je1:1y

EAGLE TANNERY.—CHARLES KIEFER, Office No 58 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Manufacturer of Oak-tanned Harness, Bridle, Skirting and sole
LEATHER.
Waxed upper, Kips and Calf Skins.
Rough Stuff, Coon, for all kinds of leather finished or in rough, also for hides, chestnut and oak bark.
ce9-17

SAM'L M. WICKERSHAM,
METAL BROKER,
No. 124 FIRST STREET.
Agent for the sale of Cornwall Pig Metal.
no23:1y

JAMES DAIN.....JAMES K. DAIN.
EXCELSIOR OMNIBUS AND LIVERY STABLE, 410 PENN street,
JAMES DAIN & SON, Proprietors.
Omnibuses and Carriages furnished for all trains. Also, Carriages for Weddings, Funerals and Parties at short notice, and reasonable rates. Stable open day and night. ap28

COFFEE, COFFEE, COFFEE.—The universally approved MONPARELL and other favorite brands of
FRESH GROUND COFFEE,
for sale at the "Steam Coffee, Spice and Drug Works," Nos. 244, 246 and 248 North Front street, corner of New street, Philadelphia.
JAMES ROSS. HOWARD WORRELL.

JUST RECEIVED—
2000 LBS CLEAR SIDES,
store and for sale by
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
my1 Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.

S. BRYAN,
Notary Public,
No. 59 FOURTH STREET,
OFFICE HOURS from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. my11

JAMES IRWIN, MANUFACTURER OF OIL OF VITRIOL AND AQUA AMMONIA. Orders left at John Porterfield & Co.'s office, corner of Second and First streets, will receive prompt attention.
my28 myl9

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Thro Accom	8:30 a m	Baltimore Exp	12:20 p m
Thro Mail	3:30 a m	Philadelp'a Exp	12:20 p m
Thro Express	4:25 p m	Fast Line	12:40 a m
Fast Line	8:35 p m	Thro Mail	12:30 a m
John's Accom'n	3:00 p m	John's Accom'n	10:05 a m
1st Wall Station	6:30 a m	1st Wall Station	6:15 a m
2d do	11:40 a m	2d do	9:55 a m
3d do	3:30 p m	3d do	2:55 p m
4th do	6:00 p m	4th do	8:55 p m

The Church train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 8:05 a. m., returns at 12:45 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Fast Line	1:00 a m	Chicago Express	2:20 a m
Express	1:10 p m	Philadelphia "	2:10 p m
Mail Train	6:30 a m	Mail	12:10 p m
		Crestline Mail	7:00 p m

The New Brighton Accomodation leaves Allegheny Station at 8:15 a m, 12:00 m, 4:30 p m and 3:40 p m. Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at 6:30 a m, 7:05 a m, 12:40 p m, and 3:00 p m.

All above Accomodation leave Allegheny Station at 3:30 p. m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:55 a m	Mail	6:00 p m
Express	3:40 p m	Express	7:50 p m
1st Accom	11:00 a m	1st Accom	6:00 p m
2d "	6:15 p m	2d "	2:00 p m
Port Perry	7:00 a m	Port Perry	8:30 a m
Braddock's	6:15 p m	Braddock's	2:40 p m

The Sunday Train to and from M'Keesport leaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:00 a m.

Allegheny Valley

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:00 a. m.	Mail	7:00 p. m.
Express	4:30 a. m.	Express	9:36 a. m.
Accommodation	2:00 p. m.	Accommodation	7:45 a. m.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	6:10 a. m.	Mail	3:30 p. m.
Cincinnati	1:45 a. m.	Cincinnati Exp.	3:05 p. m.
do	1:05 p. m.	do do	2:10 a. m.
Wheeling	6:30 a. m.	Steubenville Accommodation	10:00 a. m.
Steubenville Accom'n leaves			
Allegheny	2:30 p. m.		
Cleveland	1:45 a. m.		
do	1:05 p. m.		

☞ The Excelsior Omnibus Company have Omnibuses and carriages in waiting for passengers arriving in trains from both East and West.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Artificial Limbs.
A. G. Neubert.....13 St. Clair st.
J. Reichenbach.....38 Fourth street.
G. Heimbold.....Smithfield st.

Advertising Agents.
C. Mather.....Philadelphia.
S. M. Pettingill.....New York.
Ambrotypes.
J. W. Purviance.....cor. Market & Fifth streets.

Banks.
First National Bank.....Wood, near Fifth st.
Exchange Bank.....Fifth st.
Bank of Pittsburgh.....Fourth st.
Allegheny Bank.....Fifth st.
Merchants' and Manufacturers'.....Fourth st.
Citizens' Bank...corner Wood and Diamond alley.

Boots and Shoes.
S. Dalzell.....122 Smithfield St.
H. Childs & Co.....133 Wood st.
Slater & South.....54 Market st.

Books and Job Printers.
W. S. Haven.....Corner Third and Wood.
J. W. Kennedy.....78 Fifth st

Book, Stationery and News Dealers.
J. W. Pittock.....78 Fifth st.
W. S. Haven.....corner Third and Wood sts.
John F. Hunt.....Masonic Hall, 59 Fifth st.

Bakers.
S. S. Marvin.....54 Fourth street.

Commission Merchants.
R. H. King.....311 Liberty st.
Allen & Needles.....Philadelphia.
Taussig, Livingston & Co.....St. Louis.

Cotton Manufacturers.
Park, Painter & Co.....149 First and 122 Second street
King & Pennock.....29 Wood street.

Cloaks and Mantillas.
Pittsburgh Cloak and Mantilla Store.....72 Market st.

Coal Dealers.
Markmen & Norton.....Allegheny
Carriage Manufacturers.
Cornwall & Kerr.....5 St. Clair street.

Dry Goods.
J. W. Barker & Co.....59 Market st.
J. M. Burchfield.....corner Market and Fourth st.
A. Bates.....21 Fifth st
Joseph Horne.....77 and 79 Market st.
Carson, Schlitter.....29 Fifth st.
H. J. Lynch.....96 Market st.
R. E. Gardner.....92 Market st.
White, Orr & Co.....39 Fifth st.
Wilson, Carr & Co.....94 Wood st.

Druggists.
Joseph Fleming.....corner Diamond and Market st
Chas. H. Super.....corner Penn and St. Clair sts.
J. J. Bender & Co.....corner Wayne and Liberty sts
R. L. Fahnestock & Co.....78 Wood & 91 Fourth st.

Dentists.
C. W. Spencer.....120 Penn st.
Quincy A. Cox.....78 Penn st.

Foundries.
Charles Knap.....cor. Mina and Pike street.
Cadman & Crawford.....cor. Duquesne Way & St. Clair
Wm. G. Price.....cor. Pennsylvania ave. and Price st.

Freight Agents.
Clark & Co.....cor. Liberty and Water streets.

Grocers.
G. Wm. Bagaley.....715 and 20 Wood street.
G. R. Jones & Son.....191 Water street.
J. S. Dilworth & Co.....130 and 132 Second st.
Miller & Richardson.....221 Liberty street
Cook, Pettit & Co.....corner Smithfield and First sts.

Gas Fitters.
Weldon & Kelly.....cor. Sixth and Wood street.

Glass Manufacturers.
C. Dinsen & Son.....188 First street.

Hatters.
Wm. Fleming.....139 Wood st.

Hardware.
Whitmore, Wolf, Duff & Co.....59 Wood st.

House and Sign Painters.
Brown, Morrow & Co.....91 Third street.
W. A. Lyons.....7 Fifth street.

Hotels.
National.....McKeesport.
Union.....Philadelphia.
Girard House.....Philadelphia.
Belvidere.....Sharpsburg.
Jones House.....Harrisburg.

Iron Manufacturers.
Lyon, Shorb & Co.....121 Water st.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillipscor. Market and Water st.
Spang Chalfant & Co.....91 and 92 Water st.
Jones & Laughlin.....121 Water st.
Graff, Bennett & Co.....97 and 99 Water st.
Lloyd & Black.....88 Water st.

Insurance Offices.
Allegheny Insurance Co.....57 Fifth st.
Citizens' Ins. Co.....corner Market and Fourth st.
Peoples' Insurance Co.corner Wood and Fifth sts.
Delaware Mutual Insurance co.....96 Water st.

Iron Foundry.
Smith, Park & Co.....149 First st.
Joseph Pennock.....141 Wood st

Jewelers.
John M. Roberts.....16 Fifth st

Lawyers.
McMaster & Gamman.....93 Grant street.
H. C. Mackrell.....Grant near Fifth street.
Hampton & Moreland.....96 Diamond street.
W. & J. Hall Patterson.....144 Fourth st.
Arthurs & Riddell.....142 Fourth street.
E. S. Morrow.....114 Fifth street.

Lithographs.
Krebs & Bro.....Corner Fifth and Wood

Livery Stables.
James Dain & Son.....410 Penn street.

Merchant Tailors.
John S. Lee.....No. 42 St. Clair st.
M. Oppenheimer.....93 Wood street.
W. H. McGee.....10 St. Clair street.

Musical Instruments.
Wamelink & Barr.....12 St. Clair street.
Charles C. Mellor.....82 Wood street.
J. M. Hoffman.....58 Fifth street.

Machinists.
J. J. Powers & Co.....cor. Liberty and Second street.
W. P. Porter.....Temperanceville.
Foster & Co.....cor. Penn and Stanwix streets.

Machinery.
S. S. Fowler & Co.....59 Water st.

Metal Broker.
S. M. Wickersham.....124 First st.
John Moorhead.....74 Water st.

Manufacturers of Shovels and Spades.
Lippincott & Co.....118 Water st.

Notions.
Foerster & Schwartz.....Smithfield st.
T. T. Myler & Co.....Corner Fourth and Wood.

Nursery.
John Murdoock, jr.....Oakland.

Oil Dealers.
Ardesco Oil Company.....37 Irwin st.
Pennock, Hall & Co.....81 Market st.
Richardson, Harley & Co.....19 Irwin st.
Brewer, Burke & Co.....Duquesne Way & First st.
Wightman & Anderson.....26 Third st.
Coehran & Russell.....Philadelphia.
North American Oil Company.....80 Third st.

Opticians.
G. E. Shaw.....54 Fifth st.
J. Diamond.....19 Fifth st.

Picture Frame Manufacturer.
H. D. Brecht.....136 Smithfield st.

Planing Mill.
Shaub & McDonald.....Anderson street, Allegheny.

Physicians.
Dr. F. DeRolette.....5 Grant street.

Real Estate and Stock Brokers.
S. S. Bryan.....9 Fourth st.,
F. Torrence.....139 Penn st.

Railroads.
Connellsville R. R. Depot.....cor. Ross & Water street.
Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. Depot.....cor. Liberty and Grant sts.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....cor. Liberty and Grant sts.
Northern Central.....cor. Liberty and Grant streets.
Philadelphia and Erie.....Penna. R. R. Depot.

Restaurants.
Vierheller & Roesing.....64 Fifth street.
James S. Williams.....Fifth street.
John Meyer.....46 Smithfield st.
Frank Wilbert.....32 Diamond.
E. Reineman.....Smithfield st.
Ruckstess.....47 Fifth st.

Steel Manufacturers.
Singer, Nimick & Co.....88 Water st.
Jones, Boyd & Co.....corner First and Rose st.
Park, Brother & Co.....127 First st.
Hussey, Wells & Co.....87 Fifth street.

Straw Goods.
C. & A. Strouses.....39 Diamond alley.
R. H. Palmer.....84 Wood st.

Soap and Candles.
R. C. & J. D. Verner.....67 Wood st.
Crumpton & Co.....367 Liberty street.

Sewing Machine Agents.
Wm. Sumner & Co.....Fifth st.
A. F. Chatony.....18 Fifth st.
E. Axtheim.....Corner Wood and Third st.

Tin-Ware.
Barndollar & Price.....Wood st.

Tobacconists.
E. Megraw.....81 St. Clair st.
R. Richi.....Third st.

Upholsterers.
E. Edmonson & Co.....96 and 98 Third street.

Vitrol Manufactory,
James Irvin.....Lawrenceville.

Vinegar Manufactory.
Redenbach & Sons.....Ohio street, Allegheny.

Wines and Liquors.
J. Seifarth & Co.....27 and 29 Market street.

Wall Paper.
Joseph R. Hughes.....107 Market street.

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—
PARK, PAINTER & CO.
Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.
se9

FOR THE FALL OF 1863.—
200,000 APPLE TREES.
Extra fine, two, three, four and five years old, including all the old leading varieties, and many new ones.
Also, a very large stock of Pear, (standard and Dwarf) Cherry, Peach, Plum, Evergreen, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Roses, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c., wholesale and retail, at very reasonable prices. JOHN MURDOCH, Jr.,
se28:tf Pittsburgh and Oakland Nurseries.

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.
W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,
SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.
NO. 142 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH.
my26

FOUNDRIES.

S. H. POWLER & CO.,
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
and manufacturers of
SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,
se9 39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FULTON FOUNDRY.—
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.
JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.
ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.
Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers &c; Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes; Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

THE HERON WORKS,
Nos. 37, 39, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.
FOSTER & CO.,
Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.
fe8:1y

UTILITY WORKS,
CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS,
MANCHESTER, PA.
McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and supporters, Beadstead Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pullies, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.
Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.
Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap6

SMITH, PARK & CO.,
NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets,
Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Seal Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—
CHARLES KNAP,
CANNON FOUNDER,
O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Saw Mills, containing Oak and Poplar—very heavy timber; three stratas of Iron Ore, good quality; plenty of Stone Coal, and good signs of Oil. The whole lying about five miles from Morgantown, the county seat of Monongalia county, and nine miles from the Monongahela river. On this survey is the celebrated
RED SPRINGS,
situated between the Kingwood and Evansville turnpikes. Both pass through it.
Such a lot of Timber, Ore and Coal is not to be found elsewhere in this country. Come right along, a great bargain will be given. Address Wm. G. Price, of Morgantown, W. V., Agent for R. R. GRIFFITH, Baltimore, Md. jul3:2w

TWO STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE.—1. One pair Pappit valve cut off Engines, 14 inch cylinder, by five feet stroke. For particulars, inquire at McCLELLAND & MILHOLLAND'S Engine Shop, corner of Tunnel street and Pennsylvania avenue, Pittsburgh. je14-1w

FARM FOR SALE.—A FARM OF FIFTY-ONE ACRES, more or less, situated in Unity Township, Westmoreland County, four miles from Greensburgh, on the Philadelphia Pike, which is in good condition at all seasons of the year. The place is under good fence, well watered with never failing springs, and under good cultivation, with nine acres of timber. The improvements are a two-story brick dwelling of six rooms, with back and front porches, good well of water, spring and spring house, tobacco barn and sheds, good garden of small fruit, beautiful lawn in front of house, under good fence, with a choice lot of shrubbery, a young and thriving orchard of the best grafted fruit of eighty trees, now bearing. The location is a beautiful and healthy one. There is coal near the place. Will be sold for cash at a bargain if applied for soon, or on reasonable terms on time.
Apply at the real estate and insurance office of
G. S. BATES,
Jun16-tf Butler street, Lawrenceville.

FOR SALE.—500 barrels old Rye, Wheat and Bourbon double copper distilled Whisky.
J. T. WORTHINGTON,
je8-13t Brownsville, Pa.

FOR RENT.—A NICE OFFICE, WITH front entrance on the second floor of 211 Liberty street. Storage can also be had if desired. Inquire of R. H. KING. mh31

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES; one hundred and fifty cleared; on the river Ohio, one mile below Wellsville, Ohio, in Hancock county, West Virginia. Abundance of water and fruit; improvements of the very best order. For terms apply to G. W. CHAPMAN, on the premises, or to J. F. STOCKDALE, Pittsburgh. ap13-tf

FOR SALE.—A NEW AND ELEGANTLY finished TWO-STORIED BRICK DWELLING, with all the modern improvements, situated on Locust street, in the borough of Manchester. For terms, &c., inquire of JAMES MILLER, Manchester. Ja29

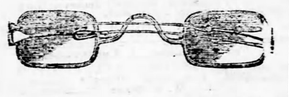
DESIRABLE INVESTMENTS.
REAL ESTATE,
Eligibly located in improving neighborhood, and under lease to good, prompt paying tenants.
My list comprises a number of such Properties, which will be sold at reasonable prices for cash.
For particulars apply to
S. S. BRYAN,
Jun8 Broker and Insurance Agent,
59 Fourth street (Burke's Building.)

FOR RENT.—A brick Cottage, containing nine rooms, adjoins Evergreen Hamlet, Ross Township. Enquire of WM. M. SHINN,
my22:1m No. 127 Lourth street.

FOR SALE.
The Subscribers
OFFER FOR SALE THEIR
CANDLE, SOAP AND OIL WORKS,
Situated on the
CORNER OF STEVENSON STREET AND PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.
It is the most extensive and complete works of the character in the United States. It has Candle, Soap, Lard, Oil and Carbon Oil Works complete, with facilities unlimited. Title unexceptionable. Terms easy. For price and terms apply to
R. C. & J. H. SAWYER,
my23:tf 47 Wood Street.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT. For sale, that beautiful Homestead of the late COL. MORGAN ROBERTSON, of Pittsburgh, containing 127 acres, a large portion rich river bottom, with about 30 acres containing the best Youghiogheny Coal, and about 80 acres of hill land heavily timbered, the balance under cultivation. The improvements in part consist of a good DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, a large Barn, and Out Houses, a never-failing Well, an Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit Trees now in bearing; also, two Tenant Houses, &c. This Farm lies upon the Big Sandy and Monongahela River, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offer peculiar facilities for the mining, Loading and Shipping of Coal, for building all kinds of Water Craft, for the most convenient and profitable disposition of the Timber, and other products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.
For particulars apply to
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq.,
Of Dilworth, Porter & Co., or
THOS. J. KEENAN, Esq.,
my19 Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.

OPTICIANS.



GEORGE E. SHAW,
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,
MANUFACTURER OF
CARBON OIL HYDROMETERS,
Thermometers and Barometers,
SACCHIOMETERS FOR BREWERS, &C.,
NO. 58 FIFTH STREET,
Pittsburgh.
je6

SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those SEE which cannot SEE. The greatest relief and improvement on the sight can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of people since first introduced. For twenty-nine Pebble can be got only at my place, No. 51 Fifth street. J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician.
☞ The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Hidrometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at my place.
Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street. ap26

PROPOSALS.

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!
WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU,
Office of Chief Quartermaster,
Washington, June 8, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m., Monday, June 20, 1864, for two thousand (2000) Cavalry Horses, to be delivered at the Government Stables at Giesboro Depot, near Washington City, within forty (40) days from date of contract.
Said horses to be sound in all particulars, well broken, full in flesh, from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, in good condition, and well adapted in every way to Cavalry purposes.

Finance and Trade.

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 89 FOURTH ST.

Par	Val	BANKS. Offd	Asked	Dividend
50	Exchange	—	60½	May 5
50	Citizens	—	61¾	" 5
50	Pittsburgh	—	57½	" 5
50	Allegheny	—	58¾	" 5
50	Mechanics	—	63½	" 5
50	Iron City	—	64¾	" 5
50	M & M	—	58	" 4
100	First National	110	—	$8.75
100	Second National	106	—	—
100	Third National	110	—	—
100	First National, Ally	—	110	—
50	Manchester Saving	—	49¾	" 4
	INSURANCE.			
50	Citizens	—	61	June $6.00
42	Western	—	53¾	May $2.50
32	Monongahela	34	32	$3.00
50	Eureka	50	51¾	$4.00
50	Pittsburgh	36	34	—
25	Allegheny	—	28½	—
25	People's	29	30¾	—
50	Penna	45	—	—
	BRIDGE.			
25	Monongahela	—	27¾	—
28	St. Clair Street	40	—	—
50	Hand Street	—	50	—
50	Mechanic Street	—	—	—
25	Birmingham	—	31½	—
	RAILROAD.			
50	Allegheny Valley	—	14¾	—
50	Connellsville	11	12½	—
50	do (interest)	—	17	—
50	Steubenville	13	15¾	14¾
50	Chartiers	—	—	5
50	Hempfield	—	—	¾
50	Alleg'y & Manch'ter	65	70	65
24	Birmingham	—	—	—
50	Citizens	—	—	95
	GAS.			
50	Pittsburgh	—	38	—
25	Allegheny	33	36	—
25	Birmingham	—	31¾	5
	OIL COMPANIES.			
25	Lucesco	—	27	—
	Ardesco	—	—	—
10	North American	—	11	—
	BONDS.			
	Allegheny County 5's	—	83	—
	do Sch'p 5's	—	81	—
	Pittsburgh 6's	—	73¾	—
	do 6,8	—	97	—
	Allegheny City 6's	—	100	95
	do 5's	—	—	80¾
	Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's	—	—	105
	do 1st mortg	95	—	—
	Connellsville 7's	—	92	87
	Steub. R. R. 6's	—	75	—

SATURDAY, June 18.

The principal feature in the money market is the new loan. It is a most gratifying consideration that the National Treasury has not ears of suffering for lack of money. The various loans in the market from time to time keeps up a constant flow into its coffers. That the different national securities may be understood, we give below a brief summary of them:

U. S. SIXES OF 1881—NEW LOAN.—These have seventeen years to run, with no privilege on the part of the government to take them up sooner. Interest payable January and July. Interest and principle payable in gold. The purchaser can have coupon or registered bonds. The coupon bonds are 1,000s, 500s, 100s, and 50s. The registered bonds are 10,000s, 5,000s and 1,000s and 500s.

The new loan just awarded is of this class of bonds, and the 7 3-10 Treasury Notes are convertible into similar bonds. The conversion, however, must be attended to before the notes mature, and nothing under $500 can be converted.

FIVE-TWENTY SIXES.—The loan is called the 5-20 because the bonds can be taken up any time after five years from May 1, 1862, or the Government may let them run on for twenty years from that date. The interest is payable May and November, in gold. The question as to the principal being paid in gold has been raised. The law says nothing on the subject; but is not at all probable that the Government will pay it in currency before it absolutely matures. We therefore say that this loan will not be paid off until the country is in a prosperous condition and on a specie basis.

TAX-FORTY FIVE PER CENTS—Have ten years to run, and the Government may let them run forty years; hence they are called 10-40s. The interest is payable March and September, in gold. The interest in the $50 and $100 bonds, however, is payable only annually, in March. The coupon bonds are 1,000s, 500s, 100s and 50s. The registered bonds are 10,000s, 5,000s and 500s.

This is the new loan now being subscribed for at par. Bonds with full coupons from March 1st can be ordered, by paying the back interest at 50 per cent, added, in lieu of gold, for such interest.

Although the Government has received the right to pay this loan off at any time after ten years, yet it is quite certain that it is a forty year investment, and for the whole time exempt from taxation.

The Government will not lift a five per cent. Stock while it has six per cent. Stocks outstanding.

The law exempting the 10-40s from taxation is in these words:

"*And all Bonds and Treasury Notes or United States Notes issued under the provisions of this Act* (Act of March 3, 1863,) *shall be exempt from taxation by or under State or municipal authority.*"

The new loan of sixes of 1881 is issued under the same act, and is also exempt from taxation.

In relation to taxing these bonds hereafter, we would simply remark, that they are exempt from taxation during the whole time they have to run. The bargain between the Government and the holder of one of these bonds (the 10-40s or the new sixes of 1881) is a compact that no subsequent legislation can change. There is no power in the State, City or county governments to tax these bonds now or at any time hereafter.

This exemption from taxation is good for about two per cent. per annum in our cities, and about one per cent. per annum in country towns, and this exemption is alike all over the United States.

The gold bill is a more prolific topic of debate than almost any other just now, except the war. There are very opposite opinions expressed upon its merits even among friends of the administration. The New York *Journal of Commerce* says: The pressure for money would have led, in all probability, to a decline in gold but for this new law, which furnishes all operations. Except under such restrictions as will be likely to increase the machinery, and of course to augment the cost. The law will also lead to increased shipments; many who have contracted for gold against bills, and would have left the coin here for another month or six weeks, will now be likely to ship at once. Our mercantile readers must be cautious about buying any gold except for the greenbacks or national bank notes, the payment of a bank check, or even of silver, for the purchase of gold is punishable with fine and imprisonment, while the gold can be received as full payment were made. Merchants must be careful about engaging either to buy or sell any exchange on 'change or in the street, or in any other office than their own, or in the case of the other party to the transaction, as this is now punishable by fine and imprisonment. If a merchant meets a bank official on the walk or on 'Change and asks him the price of exchange, he must be careful not to say, "I will take so many pounds," or "so many francs," as that would lock him up for a twelvemonth in jail.

—The imports for foreign dry goods at the port of New York for the week ending June 16, were to the value of $1,251,319, against $777,705 same week last year, and $244,653 the corresponding week of 1862.

—At Boston, on Saturday, copper stocks were as follows:

Columbian	9	Pewable	63½
Franklin	5¼	Pittsburg	91
Huron	36	Quincy	88
Mesnard	10	Rockland	14
Minn	45		

St. Louis Lumber Market.

Receipts—The receipts of lumber during the past week are 350,000 feet, with 40,000 feet from the lakes. Small amounts are now afloat on the upper rivers, and the mills now running are expecting to shut down by July 1st. Prospects look worse through Wisconsin and Minnesota for a supply of lumber than ever before, and should the annual June water fail, prices must advance very largely above present rates. We notice a sale of 200, 00 feet in water here at $24, the only transaction of the week.

Lath are active and scarce, with very few arriving or expected.

Shingles—There are very few offered and prices are unvaried.

We annex the retail and paid rates for all descriptions of lumber—lath, shingles, etc.

LUMBER—First Clear, ₱ M	$60,00@— —
Second Clear, ₱ M	50,00@— —
Third Clear, ₱ M	37,00@40,0
Stock Boards and Fencing	27,50@30,0
Sheeting	20,0 @— —
Joists, 16 feet and under	27,50@30,0
Joists, 18 feet and over	30,0 @— —
Dressed flooring, 2 inch	45,00@47,50
do do 1 inch	37,50@— —
Dressed ceiling, 2d clear	27,50@30,0
Grub plank	22,50@— —
Stuved shingles, A, ₱ M	6@— —
Shaved Shingles, No. 2	5,50@— —
do A, sawed	6,75@— —
do No 2 do	3,50@ 4,0
Lath, ₱ M	7,00@— —
Palings, do	50,00@— —
Cedar posts, ₱ M	55,00@60,00
Grub Plank	22,50@30,0

Chicago Lumber Market.

Lumber—Market firm with unusually light receipts. There is still a very active demand for good cargoes, but common qualities are quiet. We note the sale of cargo schooner Arrow, from Kalamazoo with 96 ins ⅞ strips, from Chicago's side, at $9 50. The yard prices are as follows:

Lumber first clear, ₱ 1,000 feet	$ 0 00@55 00
Second clear	47 00@50 00
Third clear	40 00@43 00
Stock boards	30 00@40 00
Box or select boards	36 00@38 00
Common boards, city	19 00@22 00
Fencing	20 00@21 00
Cull boards	14 00@ 5 00
Flat clear flooring, rough	45 00@45 00
Second "	33 00@36 00
Common flooring, rough	33 00@36 00
Siding, clear dressed	24 0 @28 00
Second clear	21 00@23 00
Common do	19 00@20 50
Long Joists	22 00@28 00
Shaved shingles A, ₱ M	4 25@ 4 50
Shaved shingles No. 1	3 00@ — —
Cedar Shingles	3 50@ 3 60
Sawed siding A	4 25@ 4 50
Sawed siding No. 1	3 75@ 4 00
Lath, ₱ 100	4 75@ 5 25
Post, ₱ 100	14 00@15 0
Pickets	17 00@21 00

Albany Petroleum Market.

High Oils continues in request and firm at the late quotations. Land oil is better, and 350 bbls sold at $1 05@1 06 for No. 2 and $1 17@1 20 for No. 1, which is now held higher. Linseed is firm, and selling freely at $1 65@1 68. Of Petroleum, which is scarce and wanted, sales range at 44@45c for crude, 60@70c for refined in bond, and 77@80c for free, as to the date of delivery. The following are the receipts of petroleum at this port for the last week: Crude, 2,400 bbls; refined, 6,800 do.

Finance and Trade.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Monday, June 20, 1864.

Business on Saturday was not active, Saturday being generally a dull day. The last one was no exception—except it was a little more so than usual. The weather has been very warm for some days past. A few hours' rain would be of immense benefit about this time. Our rivers are down to low water marks. Boats navigate, at present, with considerable difficulty. Freights to all points—are plenty; prices good. The steamer Julia left for Zanesville with all the freight she could manage. The new steamer Maggie Hays left for St. Louis, drawing 30 inches. The new steamer Kate B. Porter left for Louisville, also with all the freight she wanted, drawing 28 inches. The Camella, for St. Louis, left in the afternoon with all the freight she wanted, The Urilda is announced for Cincinnati, on Monday. The Ida, for the same point, on Tuesday. The light draught steamer Petrolia has been chartered by Capt. Gordon, of the Minerva, for the Wheeling trade. She will leave to-day at noon. The Emma Graham is due at the landing this morning. She will return to Zanesville at 4 p. m., on Tuesday. Among the sales made we note the following:

FLOUR—The market on Saturday was firm with a fair local demand. The advance of the previous day was fully sustained. The sales were not large. The current rates were: Extra, $7,30@7 40; Extra Family ranged from $8,00 $8,25@8,50—the latter for choice. The receipts for some days past have been restricted.

LARD—The market was very firm. Prices have advanced fully one cent with active sales. 26 tierces, 15c; 38 kegs do, 14½@15, and 36 tierces do, 15c. Some holders were asking higher figures.

HAY—The supply on Saturday was not large. Former prices were well sustained. Sales, 9 loads at $30.00@35 00. New hay is beginning to arrive. One load was sold at $14,00.

WHISKY—Firm and rather advanced. In fact dealers find considerable difficulty in deciding what figures they will demand. We omit quotations.

FEATHERS—The market was firm. Sales 3,200 bushels at $3,00 per bushel.

EGGS—The market was unchanged, with a regular trade demand. Sales of 14 bbls at 20@21c.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand was fair and sales were regular. Peaches—sales of 31 bbls at 18c per lb. Apples was good, sales at 12@13c.

BUTTER—was unchanged, with a fair shipping demand. Sales of 20 kegs at 20@21c; sales of 11 pkgs at 20@21c.

POTATOES—The supply was fully up with the demand. The old stock is daily depreciating. sales of 70 bbls Neshannocks at $4,75@5 0 bushels do at 90@95c as per quality.

HAMS PORK—Holders were demanding a farther advance. The market was too unsettled to quote correctly.

GRAIN—The market was moderately firm for most descriptions of grain. The receipts almost keep pace with the demand. The amount left over in the market is not large. Wheat was in steady demand, prime red was held at $1,60@1,65. White $1,70@1,73.

OATS was more enquired for. Sales from first hands were made at 78@80c; from store sales of 50 bush. at 85c.

CORN was more sought after; prices, however, have undergone no change. Sales of 320 bush. shelled at 98.

BARLEY AND RYE.—There were no transactions.

BACON—The market was very firm on Saturday. Shoulders were inclined to advance. The rates to-day will be from ¼@½c advance. This being the case, we omit figures.

CHEESE—Was in good request for local purposes. The receipts about keep pace with the demand. The daily sales exhibit a fair amount of transactions; sales 64 bxs W. R. 14@15c; 20 do large size 15½@16c.

GROCERIES—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article; the market was quiet but generally firm; as prices were unchanged we omit them.

SALT—Market steady, but prices were the same; sold 150 bbls $2 10@2 45.

DRIED BEEF—The market was firm, with a good demand; sales 1100 lbs at 17½@18c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per Ptts., Ft. W. & C. R. R.—John Shade & Co, 182 green hides, 8 dry hides; J H Ralston, 14 green hides; Godfrey & Co, 11 packs rags; Weyman & Son, 38 bags bone dust; Thos Bell & Co, 123 bags rye; Zug & Painter, 1 car sheet iron.

Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad.—A Holstein, 144 hides; Boyce & Co, 200 bbls oil; Punkett & Co, 20 do; Bakewell & Co, 40 do; W J Hammond, 8,000 feet lumber; Lippencott & Co, 750 bdls handles; Haiman & Co, 900 cars iron; Park Bro & Co, 1,350 do; Geo Rusp, 1 car lumber; Nimick & Co, 100 pigs iron; Seymour & Voskamp, 100 bbls flour; Lindsay J & Co, 240 do; Culp & Co, 100 do; Graham & Co, 200 do; Beerbell & Co, 100 do; Simp on & Co, 55 sacks corn; King & Co, 22 bags cotton; W & J Rothers, 280 sacks ear corn; Guthrie & Co, 1 car staves; Clarke & Co, 15 bbls bungs; J S Liggett & Co, 150 sks wheat, 8 bbls alcohol, 10 boxes cheese, W Haslage, 74 do; Potter & Co, 8 do.

Imports per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Lewis B. & D., 1 car iron; Martin O. & B., 1 car iron.

The Wool Trade.

The Eastern wool markets have been in an "excited" condition for some days past—closing last week with an advance on all better grades of from 10 to 15c; and the organs that have been advising carefulness on the part of manufacturers in buying at rates that have been prevailing, now talk of the folly that has been exhibited in not buying largely at the "comparatively low prices," for it expresses exactly the position that wool has held for the past twelve months; and if manufactures find themselves now in hot water because of their following the advice of the "comparatively low price" organs, they must take the burning gently. They ought to have been able to see that there was no reason then which found that idea that the prices of the new clip would fall below those paid for the last. Necessity is a stern, unflinching ruler having quite as much to do with the wool market as have tariffs and goods; and the necessity for all the wool we can raise and import is as imperative this year as it was last, and perhaps more so. Of course with us a necessity is linked the influences of the proposed tariff and the rate of sterling exchange; and wool growers and woolen manufacturers may look for the mode prevailing. The new clip will move slowly, unless buyers enter the field prepared to pay for all they get.

We hear of some contracts for small lots of not over-desirable wool; in various parts of Northern Ohio, at 75c, but these are made with men who are not "posted," and who have but little to sell. Blankets and long wools are being picked up by local buyers, from men who depend upon the few fleeces they have for sale to supply their current necessities for change. No offers have yet been made, so far as we hear, to those who will have larger lots, and who see "the lay of the land."—*Ohio Farmer.*

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

TOBACCO—The market of the past week is unprecedented in the number of hogsheads sold and the prices obtained. The sales of each day have been higher and higher, until yesterday, 49 hhds changed hands, and we anticipate still larger sales will be made to-day. For the week 1155 hhds have been sold and 94 boxes. Prices have certainly advanced, and yesterday there appeared a steadiness to the movement and the prices of Tuesday were barely sustained. The particulars of the sales were as follows: 13 hhds planters, at $2 20 to $8 00; 131 green and damaged lugs at $4 70 to 8 50; 128 factory do at $7 50 to 9 80; 565 planters do at $9 to 14 80; 261 common shipping leaf at $13 80 to 24 75; 205 medium do at $25 25 to 31 25; 85 good do at $30 to 45 75; 39 common manufacturing leaf at $23 to 39 50; 23 good do at $40 to 49 25; 17 fine do at $50 to 59; and the sales of stems at $9 40 to 100 ₱ 100 lbs. In the meantime bids on 107 hhds were rejected.

Baltimore Tobacco Market.

Good and prime Maryland leaf continue in demand for shipment at full previous rates, and the prices obtained. The sales of each day have been higher and higher, until yesterday, 49 hhds changed hands, and we anticipate still larger sales will be made to-day. For the week 1155 hhds have been sold and 94 boxes. Prices have certainly advanced, and yesterday there appeared a steadiness to the movement and the prices of Tuesday were barely sustained. The particulars of the sales were as follows: 13 hhds planters, at $2 20 to $8 00; 131 green and damaged lugs at $4 70 to 8 50; 128 factory do at $7 50 to 9 80; 565 planters do at $9 to 14 80; 261 common shipping leaf at $13 80 to 24 75; 205 medium do at $25 25 to 31 25; 85 good do at $30 to 45 75; 39 common manufacturing leaf at $23 to 39 50; 23 good do at $40 to 49 25; 17 fine do at $50 to 59; and the sales of stems at $9 40 to 100 ₱ 100 lbs. In the meantime bids on 107 hhds were rejected.

Baltimore Iron Market.

Iron—Transactions reported embrace 200 tons No. 1 Anthracite at $58 00, and 100 tons No. 2 do at $57. We refine quotations as follows: Baltimore Forge at $82@83; Baltimore Charcoal No. 1, Foundry, $85@88; other brands No. 1 Charcoal, $62@63; No. 2 60@62; No. 3 do $56@58. Scotch do from yard $62 50@64; Anthracite No. 1, $58@60; No. 2 do $56@57, and No. 3 do $55@56. American and English refined bars, $150@155; common do $145; Swedes $175@180; Russia Sheet, 20@22c; cast steel, American do 9@9½ cents ₱ lb. Nails—Cut 4d and upward $8 90; do 3d $7 40; do 2d $8 90 ₱ 100 lbs; wrought 6d and 12d 8 cents; both and ship spikes 9 cents, and bolt rivets 9 cents ₱ lb.

Chicago Whisky Market.

The settlement of the question in regard to taxing stocks of Whisky on hand, has had an exciting effect on the market and our quotations of yesterday the market has advanced 10c, with sales as high as $1 44@1 45. At the close there was a firm tone feeling, owing to the fact that New York did not arrive as rapidly as possible, and the market ruled quiet at $1 42½@1 43.

Philadelphia Pig Iron Market.

The market for Pig Metal continues dull and neglected, with very little stock to operate in, and we quote Anthracite nominally at $52@55 ₱ ton, cash, for 1,000 numbers, and the sales limited at these figures. Scotch Pig is quiet and held at $60 ₱ ton. For manufactured the inquiry is fair and the market unchanged.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

The stocks in the dealers' hands are very light, with but a little of the new clip as yet coming in, and the market is firm but quiet at 80@85c for low grade and fine fleece, and 87@90c for tub, at which figures some small sales are reported. Yarns are in request and scarce, with sales of Nos. 18@20, cut, at $1 30@1 40 ₱ lb.

Baltimore Leather Market.

LEATHER—All varieties are in better request and held more firmly. We quote city slaughtered at 50@55+8; country do at 48@50+8; city skirting 47@50 cts; Spanish sole at 42@45 cts; upper, in rough ₱ hide, $7@8 each; city calf skins, finished, $1 25@1 35; and country do $1 05@1 20 ₱ lb.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary upon the estate of Thomas McKee, late of the Borough of Birmingham, deceased, have been duly granted to the subscribers.

All persons indebted to said estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated to

WILLIAM S. McKEE,
HENRY SELLERS McKEE,
Executors,
No. 17 Wood street.
jn18-w

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Monday, June 20, 1864.

Business on Saturday was not active. Holders were firm in their views, and were asking a further advance. The stock on hand is small with light receipts, amounting, by the river, to 955 barrels. The prices of Crude at Oil City have further advanced; in fact it is difficult to tell how far prices will reach. There is some talk of exporting to that place. The nominal rates for Crude on Saturday was 38 cents, packages returned, and 42@43 packages included. Before the close of the market holders were asking an advance of 2 cents per gallon, while some dealers withdrew their stocks. Refined Oil was firm and holders were asking large prices for present and future delivery.

Crude.—The market was firm, with plenty of buyers. Holders manifested no disposition to hurry matters, generally preferring to wait to see what might turn up. The only sales that came under our notice were as follows: 300 bbls., 38c, packages returned; 110 bbls do, 38c packages returned. The same figures were refused for 350 bbls, the holder asking 40c. Sales of 58 bbls at 42c, packages included.

Refined was firm for all descriptions, bonded and free, up river and city brands, no difference what description, so it was oil nothing more was required; just fix your figures and it was a bargain. The rates we published are what was current on Saturday; what will be the figures to-day the reader will have to find out or wait until to-morrow.

The only sales that came under our notice were: 200 bbls up river, free at 70c; bonded up river was held at 60c; free oil, city brands nominal 74@75; for bonded 63@64 for August delivery. 60 was offered for bonded, and 76 for free.

Residuum.—The market was very firm with a good demand. Sales at 200 bbls at $5 0@6 00.

Naptha.—The market is unsettled. Sales of 200 bbls in lots; prime 22½; deodorized 28@28½.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

H. McKelvey. 425; Rea & Benny, 180. Total 605 bbls.

Imports Oil per A. V. Railroad.

GOING EAST.

Sellers & Co, 140 bbls refined for New York.

Forsythe, Bro's & Co, 268 bbls refined for Philadelphia.

Jack, Bro's & Co, 138 bbls crude for Philadelphia.

D. Kirk, 133 bbls refined for Philadelphia.

Lucesco Oil Company, 166 bbls refined for Philadelphia.

Dilworth & Ewing, 106 bbls benzine for Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co, 504 bbls refined for Philadelphia.

Weekly Review of the Oil Business.

The oil market has been brisk for the past and present week. Prices at the wells rule from $10@10 25 ₱ barrel, with sales on the Run H. McClintock farm at $10,50. Prices at this point from $5,50@11 in bulk, and $13 per barrel, package included. Freights to Pittsburgh have went up, owing to the low stage of water. As high as $2 ₱ barrel been paid for Pittsburgh. But few boats can carry over 150 to 200 barrels now. The navigation of Oil Creek has ceased for the present. There is a good prospect of the Hammond well, on the widow McClintock farm, starting up again, which will make increase in the daily production of at least 500 barrels. The Phillips well, on the Tarr farm, is now said to be pumping 100 barrels per day, with prospects of a material increase. On every hand the prospect for maintaining the present amount of daily flow is flattering. This daily production we estimate at between 5,000 and 6,000 barrels.

Though many buyers are operating very sparingly, being fearful that present rates cannot be maintained, yet there is a fair demand for almost all the oil that is offered. The stock on the creek, beyond the daily product, is very small. Of light. A large amount has been hauled here by teams during the past week. A good portion of this has been bought for refineries at a distance. Every one is hoping for a June freshet. We can't predict one with any degree of certainty, but hope that it may come.

Prices of freights to Pittsburgh $1 75 to $2 per bbl. Price of barrels $2 50 to 2 75 for prime second-hand and new.

The weather is warm and sultry.

The following are the amounts of oil received and shipped from our principal warehouses for the week ending Tuesday last:

SHIRK & CO'S WAREHOUSE.

Number of barrels oil received	1,219
" " shipped	2,040
Empty barrels received	1,020

PARKER & CASTLE.

Number of barrels oil received	3,865
" " shipped	3,600
Empty barrels received	4,038

—*Oil City Register.*

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.
Emma Graham	Ayres	Zanesville.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.
Maggie Hays	Hendrickson	St. Louis.
Kate B. Porter	Porter	Cincinnati.
Camelia	Dean	St. Louis.
Julia	Coulson	Zanesville.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were four feet water by the marks, and about a stand. On Sunday afternoon we had one of the heaviest rains that has visited these parts for some time.

THE punctual steamer Emma Graham will be found at the landing this morning. She will return to Zanesville at 4 P. M. on Friday.

THE fine light draught steamer Petrolia has been chartered by Capt. Jno. Gordon to take the place of the Minerva, in the Wheeling trade. She will leave this day at noon. Our old friend Mr. A. B. Bunting will be found in the office.

THE fine, light-draught passenger steamer Urilda, Capt. Evans, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat has been fitted up in a superior manner for the summer trade. Her commander will be found our old friend Mr. Frank Whiting. We welcome him back. He is a clever officer and does things up about right.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

DUVALL'S BLUFF, June 11, 1864.

The steamer Argonaut No 2 arrived here safe and sound on Thursday, the 9th inst. This is the narrowest river she ever floated in, and the crookedest to boot that it takes a good steersman to bring a yawl around the bend without going into the banks. But, thanks to our good and careful captain, A. McCarty, who brought us pt around these short curves and bends without knocking a splinter off the famous Argonaut, we are here. I am pleased to say that the captain and all his crew are very well, and enjoying themselves in the best manner always way that the circumstances will permit. We have no idea when Lieutenant Severe, the Quartermaster here, will allow us to leave, as every available place is now full of forage and commissary, and there are now in port here ahead of us some ten boats—Attamont, Empire City, Silver Lake, Prairie State, Lillie Martin, Aloert Pearce, Kenton, S Decatur, Shamrock, Venus and one or two others are awaiting their turns to unload. The railroad here has enough ahead of it to take six months to remove the freight over to Little Rock. Our turn will come about 1st of July. We saw no guerrillas on the way up, and for some sixteen miles we did not see a living soul, or an improvement of any kind. The country generally is flat and abounds with frogs, snakes, owls, wolves, bears, &c. That river is full of fine fish, but since this fleet has come here they have suffered wonderfully, as it is composed of generally a fishing set of fellows.

Yours, respectfully,
F. H. Mc.

Important to Steamboat Men.

AMENDMENTS TO THE STEAMBOAT LAW.

We publish the act entire. It will be observed that it creates an additional supervising and two local inspectors for the district of Memphis, repeals the clause providing for inspectors at Wheeling, Virginia, an advance in the fee for license for pilots, engineers and inspectors of boats:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 10, 1864.

The following Act of Congress, approved June 8, 1864, is published for the information and government of the officers of the Customs, Supervising and Local Inspectors of Steamboats, and others concerned.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of Treasury.

AN ACT to create an additional supervising inspector of steamboats and two local inspectors of steamboats for the collection district of Memphis, Tennessee, and two local inspectors for the collection district of Oregon, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be designated and appointed, in the mode prescribed by law, and who shall be paid the same annual compensation as is now paid, one additional supervising inspector of steamboats, and two local inspectors of steamboats at Portland, in the collection district of Oregon, and two for the collection district of Memphis, Tennessee, at an annual compensation of seven hundred dollars, to be paid as provided by law, as in cases of other like inspectors; and said inspectors shall perform the duties and be subject to the provisions of the steamboat act of August thirteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-two.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of said act as provides for the appointment of two local inspectors of steamboats in the district of Wheeling, on the Ohio river, and for their compensation, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That each engineer and pilot, licensed according to the provisions of said act, shall pay for every certificate granted by any inspector or inspectors the sum of ten dollars, to be accounted for in the mode provided by law.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the forty-second section of the said act of August 30, 1852, be so construed as to require the inspection of the hull and boiler, in the manner prescribed by that act, of every vessel propelled in whole or in part by steam, and engaged as a ferry boat, tug or towing boat, or canal boat, in all cases where, under the laws of the United States, such vessels may be engaged in the commerce with foreign nations, or among the several States.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all engineers and pilots of ferry boats, tug boats, towing boats, or canal boats, subject to inspection by this act, shall be classified and licensed in the same manner as are pilots or engineers by said act of August thirty, eighteen hundred and fifty-two.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That in lieu of the fees for inspection required by the thirty-first section of the act of August thirty, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, the following shall be paid: For each vessel of one hundred tuns or under, twenty-five dollars, and in addition thereto for each one hundred tuns, over the first one hundred tuns, five dollars.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all parts of the act aforesaid, which are suspended by or are inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed.

Approved June 8, 1864.

CINCINNATI.

The *Commercial* says: The river has receded five inches during the twenty-four hours ending last night. There are eight feet hence to Louisville, five feet in the canal, and three feet in the Indiana chute over the Falls. The Lower Ohio is falling, with eight feet from Portland to Cairo. There are five feet in the Cumberland, and falling. There are four feet in the Kanawha, and falling.

The Hyland Chief, from Marietta; C. T. Dumont, from Pomeroy; J. R. Gilmore, from St Louis, and Darling, from Memphis, were among the arrivals. There were no departures, outside of the daily packets.

BOATS DUE—Allen Collier and T J Picket, from the Kanawha; Fanny and Leonidas, from St Louis; Alice Dean from Memphis; the Goody Friends, Cleona, and America, from Nashville, are among the first boats due here.

The Alice Dean, from Memphis, passed Evansville yesterday morning, and will arrive here to-day.

ARRIVALS—Evening Star and Cherokee, from Pittsburgh; Highland Chief, from Marietta, with 300 barrels of oil, 280 barrels of salt, and various other freight, and Telegraph from Big Sandy.

DEPARTURES—Telegraph, to Big Sandy; Evening Star and Cherokee, for St Louis; Financier, for Louisville.

The following boats were at the wharf last evening: Swallow, Colossus, Golden Eagle, Duke of Argyle, Doane No. 2, Lawrence, Caroline, Meteor, Arizona, Anglo Saxon, Nightingale, Prima Donna, Jewess, Emperor, J. B. Ford, Navigator, Eclipse, Silver Cloud, Poland, Miami, New Transfer, J. W. Cheeseman, Virginia, Volunteer, Highland Chief and Lady Franklin.

The J. W. Cheeseman, Jewess, Melnotte and Eclipse are receiving for St. Louis; the Nightingale and Golden Eagle for Memphis; the Emperor for New Orleans; the Nashville and Virginia for Nashville and the Alleghany Belle for Parkersburg; the Volunteer for Pittsburgh; the Doane No. 2 for Tennessee river.

The following boats will leave to-day: Nightingale for Memphis; Melnotte for St. Louis; Colossus for Tennessee river; Nashville for Nashville, and Highland Chief for Marietta.

Business was very dull upon the wharf yesterday. The Evening Star received no addition to her freight, and the Cherokee and Financier but small lots.

EDS. COM.—The J. R. Gilmore left for St. Louis on Saturday evening last, with no boats in port for the Ohio river but the Fanny Tooke 50 tons pig iron at Carondolet; met Leonidas at that place, Leviathan at Smith's Point, James White at Brickey's; met Havana and Courier at foot of St. Genevieve Bend; Belle of St. Louis, Imperial, and Thos. E. Tutt at Birmingham; arrived at Cairo on Monday evening at 3 o'clock. In port, Dudem and Henry Fitzhugh, looking rather rough from their siege up White river; there were also the Atlantic, Pauline Carroll and St. Patrick. Met the Aurora at Cotton Wood Bar; Ontario and Emma Floyd at foot of Stewart's Island; T. J. Emery at Golconda; met several gunboats patroling the river down here on account of numerous bands of guerrillas who occasionally give a salute in the shape of a minie ball, to the passing steamer. Met Mississippi at Diamond Island; will arrive in Cincinnati on Saturday. The tardiest for Cincinnati is as follows: J. D. Park, 33 boxes medicine; Capt. J. J. Robinson, 1 bbl; Dubois & Augur, 331 sks. rye; Worthington & Co., 50 tons pig metal; A. D. Clark & Co., 50 sacks wool; M Swasey, 1 ship (in box); Dickson, Clark & Co., 1 hhd tobacco; W. T. Williams, (foot Fifth st.,) 17 hhds tobacco; J. H. Goodhart & Co., 39 doz hides, 2 bbls, 1 box and 3 sacks sundries.

SPENCER.

CAIRO.

The weather is warm, with indications of rain. There was a very light shower during the afternoon, but not enough to lay the dust. The thermometer this morning was seventy degrees; at present writing, at the evening seventy-nine. Business continues dull.

The Liberty, Arthur and Belle St. Louis had fine trips, adding considerable Government freight here.

The Clara Poe arrived in the evening at four o'clock, with a few lots of freight for Cairo, and a fine trip for St. Louis.

The Leonidas came in at five o'clock P. M., with a full trip of Government freight for Nashville.

ST. LOUIS.

The *Union* says:

The river here is falling slowly. In the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock, a. m. yesterday, it fell fourteen inches, and was then eleven feet five inches above low-water mark in December, 1862.

There is a depth of fully eleven feet in the channel out to Cairo. Below Cairo the river is at fine stage for steamboating.

The public favor is falling from Pittsburgh to the mouth. The Lower Ohio is still in good boating condition.

The Cumberland and Tennessee rivers are falling and low.

The Illinois river is falling from La Salle down to the mouth, with five feet in the channel.

The upper Mississippi is falling from St. Paul down, with three feet in the channel near St Paul, three and a half feet on the Upper and two feet on the Lower Rapids. Below Keokuk four and a half feet is the reported depth.

The Missouri river is reported rising from Sioux City to Council Bluffs, and for some distance below. From there the river is falling slowly, with seven feet in the channel. There is now a good stage of water the whole length of the Missouri.

A portion of General Smith's fleet have arrived here. The Shenango, Captain Shearer, one on that fleet, arrived yesterday. The Shenango was ten months at Vicksburgh, acting as a sort of carrier of rations, etc., to various corps of the army. The Shenango was also one of the Red river fleet. She is in good repair, and will probably be chartered by the Government immediately for Nashville.

The Ontario came in from Pittsburgh with a large, assorted cargo. She will leave for the Ohio river in a few days.

The steamer Home came in from Petersburg, Illinois river, with two ice boats in tow. Capt. Hunter commands the Home.

The Westmoreland, Capt. Evans, arrived from Duval's Bluff, White river, yesterday, without freight. She had on board the 1st Nebraska regiment of cavalry, 350 men and 60 horses, and brought up about fifty refugees as far as Cairo.

The steamers Bertha, Volunteer and J. R. Gilmore were advertised to leave Cincinnati for this port on Saturday.

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

"Section 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of the Commonwealth, such electors may exercise this right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or